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VOL. XXVII NO. 31 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Gaekwar Of Baroda Dead

END OF 63 YEARS OF EVENTFUL RULE

Pioneer Of Educational And Social Reform

A GREAT INDIAN

Ardent Patriot: Incident At Delhi Durbar Recalled

BOMBAY, Monday.

We regret to announce the death of H. H. Sayajirao Gaekwar, the ruler of Baroda, which sad event occurred at his palace in Bombay to-night at 8-45. His Highness died of thrombosis.

His Highness returned from an European tour on October 31 and was ailing ever since. In the first week of November His Highness' condition became serious and the Maharani of Baroda and her daughter, the Maharani of Cooch-Behar, made a dramatic dash from London in a specially chartered 'plane to reach His Highness' bedside.

Dr. Geoffrey Evans, a London Specialist who was summoned also arrived by air.

The Maharaja's condition showed marked improvement thereafter.

His Highness' condition became serious again last week and it is now revealed that he had been practically unconscious since Thursday last.

PEACEFUL END

The end was peaceful.

Among others present at the time of death were the Yuvraj Pratapsingh of Baroda, Diwan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Maharaja and the Maharani of Cooch-behar and the Maharaja and the Maharani of Dewan.

The body is being taken by special train to Baroda at 11-45 to-night reaching there to-morrow morning. The body will lie-in-state at the Laxmi Vilas Palace at Baroda between seven and nine a.m. and the funeral will take place at 11 a.m.—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The Maharaja of Baroda was born in 1863 and invested with full powers of a ruler in 1881. All his education was done privately. He was married in 1930 to Chimnabai Saheb, a princess belonging to the House of Tanjore, descendents of Shivaji's brother, Vyankoji. She died in 1885. He married his present (second) wife who was also named Chimnabai, who came from the Ghatge family of Dewas.

His Highness, Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad, as is well-known was an adopted prince and since his investiture with full powers in 1881, has ruled Baroda as an enlightened ruler for nearly fifty years now. Although, adopted into the princely family of Baroda, Gopal, which was his name, was not very distant from them. He belonged to another branch of the Gaekwads in Nasik District. His adopted mother Jamnabai Gaekwad brought him up since childhood with great foresight and care, with the result that when he came of age and assumed powers of the State, he showed signs of a great promise as an enlightened and progressive ruler. It is stated that out of the three brothers that were presented to Maharani Jamnabai, Gopal alone was able to know why he had come and boldly replied, "I have come to be Maharaja.

HIS WATCHWORD.

Compared with Kashmere and Hyderabad or even Travancore and Mysore, Baroda is not a very

(continued on page 11 col.4)

Br. Govt.'s "No" To Indian Muslims

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League has received a reply from the Secretary of State for India, in regard to his demand for Indian Muslim representation on Palestine Conference.

The Secretary of State, states that His Majesty's Government regrets that "it would not be possible to extend the scope of representation already decided upon."

Mr. Jinnah has received a cable from the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, requesting him to insist on his demand.—A. P.

CONGRESS EXPECTS
EVERY VOTER
TO DO HIS DUTY
TO-DAY
And
FLY THE NATIONAL
TRI-COLOUR
On The
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Ahmedabad Share Market Sensation

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD Feb. 6.

Sequel to the ruling of the President on the election of the Honorary Secretary, Share Bazar remained closed today

Mr. Haji's name was suggested as Secretary but a majority of directors opposed this proposal on the ground that the same secretary could not remain continually for more than three years but as this proposal was ruled out by the President, majority of directors walked out.

The opposition being strong, the President tendered his resignation.

H. H. Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwad, Ruler of Baroda State, whose death in Bombay has plunged the whole country in sorrow.

Naval Bill Battle In Assembly

JINNAH'S DECLARATION TO DECIDE ISSUE TO-DAY

M. L. A.'s Resent Defence Secretary's Refusal To Answer Questions

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, February 6.

THE ASSEMBLY WAS IN A STATE OF CONSIDERABLE FERMENT TO-DAY AS A RESULT OF POINT-BLANK REFUSAL BY THE DEFENCE SECRETARY TO ANSWER SEVERAL QUESTIONS PUT BY THE OPPOSITION MEMBERS.

"NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST" WAS THE UNIFORM PLEA URGED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR REFUSAL TO GIVE INFORMATION ASKED ON DEFENCE MATTERS BY MEMBERS.

EVEN TO MR. SATYAMURTI'S QUESTION AS TO HOW MUCH MONEY FROM INDIAN REVENUES WAS BEING SPENT ON TRAINING AFGHAN PILOTS AND OTHER NON-INDIANS THE SAME ANSWER WAS GIVEN. NOR WAS THE DEFENCE SECRETARY PREPARED TO DISCLOSE WHO WOULD TAKE THE FINAL DECISION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CHATFIELD COMMITTEE—WHETHER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THIS ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH, MR. ASAF ALI LATER DESCRIBED AS "NON-CO-OPERATION" GAVE RISE TO A FIRST CLASS POLITICAL SITUATION WHEN THE NAVAL RESERVE DISCIPLINE BILL CAME UP.

Mr. Satyamurti interjected "If the Defence Secretary won't tell us anything, why should we co-operate with him?"

Bhulabhai Quotes Jinnah

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai also took part in the discussion quoting Mr. Jinnah's views in 1934 opposing the Naval Discipline Bill and showing how it was an indirect method of creating Indian Navy without bringing it under the control of the Indian Legislature.

The Fate of the bill will be settled to-morrow when Mr. Jinnah declares the attitude of his party. So strongly did the members of the House feel to-day about the refusal to answer questions that notices of two adjournment motions have been given—one about the training of Afghan pilots at Indian expense and another about refusal to consult the House before taking final action on the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee.

INCOME-TAX BILL COMES BACK

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Amendments made by the Council of State in the Income-tax Bill occupied most of the pre-lunch sitting of the Assembly today and were assented to with three amendments moved by Mr. K. Santanam and Mr. A. Ayyangar and accepted by the Government. The Bill will be shuttle-cocked to the Upper House again and from there is expected to pass into Law.

Sir James Grigg moving that the Council of State's amendments be taken into consideration expressed the hope that the House would not be unduly alarmed by the long list of 63 amendments. He assured the House that they introduced no new question of principle, but mainly corrected drafting mistakes or infelicitoies in the Bill which even the fierce searchlight brought to bear on it in the Assembly had failed to disclose. Some of the amendments were consequential on changes made in the Assembly or carried out undertakings given there. Sir James took the opportunity to repair an omission caused by his absence during the penultimate stages of the bill in the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

RELIEF FOR ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS

Bombay Govt. Persuades Companies To Reduce Rates

The Government of Bombay who it is reliably understood, have been negotiating, for some time, with the electric supply companies in the Province with a view to prevail upon them to agree to a reduction in the rate of electricity per unit, have succeeded in the case of some companies.

Negotiations are in progress with the remaining companies so that the consumer of electricity wherever he be in the Province may get relief. The reduction will come into force after the introduction of the budget proposals for the year 1939-40 on February 15.

Though the exact amount of reduction cannot be estimated just at this stage, it is likely the consumers of electricity in the Province will be enabled to make a saving of about 24 lakhs per year. Taking this as the basis there will be a reduction of over one anna in the unit.

It is reliably understood the consumer in the city of Bombay will also be benefitted due to the efforts of the Government.

JAWAHAR-AZAD TALKS

ALLAHABAD Feb. 6.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad paid a lighting visit to Allahabad in the forenoon to-day, returning to Calcutta the same evening after prolonged conversations with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kripalani at the Anand Bhavan.

It is presumed the talks related to the 'Impasse' created by the Presidential re-election and the Rajkot situation

Maulana was seen off at the station by Pandit Nehru, Acharya Kirpalani and Miss Indira Nehru.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a retired Police Jamadar or a Drill Master physically strong and sympathetic, to look after a mentally depressed gentleman: whole time attention necessary. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to: R. C. Choudhury, C|o Aspinwala & Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (10514)

Wanted immediately Accountant G.D.A. for up-country office. Reply fully stating experience and salary required apply to Box No. 10494, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for big Bombay Mill, First Class, Long-experienced Carding Master. Must be fully competent Mechanic to maintain Blow-Room, Cards and Frames in perfect condition. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 11345, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately Storekeeper for upcountry with experience modern methods storekeeping and knowledge of machinery parts reply to Box No. 10473, "Bombay Chronicle" stating experience and salary required.

Applicatiins are invited from motorists having the necessary qualifications and experience for the position of Secretary to the Western India Automobile Association. Minimum salary Rs. 700|- per month with a car allowance of Rs. 150|- per month. Canvassing any Committee Member shall disqualify the applicant. Applications should be made on a form available from the Offices of the Association, P. O. Box 211, Bombay. Application for forms through the post should be accompanied by a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. (10492)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Electrical, mechanical and turbine engineer, immediately available. Long experience as Chief Engineer in mills and power houses. High qualifications and fine references. Box No. 11354, "Bombay Chronicle".

50. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Qualified X-ray Technician Typist and General Clerk seeks immediate employment on reasonable terms in firms or hospitals. Apply S. T. Rajan, Room No. 3, "A" Block, "Vithal Nivas", Mahaluxmi Bridge, Bombay 11.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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INDIAN MEDICAL LABORATORY, LTD.

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Wanted Sub-Agents in every districts.

For a free copy of prescriptions and injections containing numerous useful prescriptions please write to Messrs. MERCHANT & CO. (11364)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) MOTIBAI, widow of Haridas Parmananddas, (2) GOKULDAS RANCHODDAS SHROFF and (3) RAMDAS MAGONALAL, Administrator of the estate of Magonlal Chimanlal all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, provision, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 375, Collector's New No. 2280, Old Survey No. 231 and New Survey No. 398, Cadastral Survey No 1774 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4540 and Street No. 7 all which premises are situate at and on the North side of and fronting Anant Rishi's Oart in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East formerly by vacant land of Moreshwar Janardhan but now by the temple of Madan Mohan Lalji built by the late Chanda Ramji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Balkrishna Hari Trimbak and now of Vithaldas and others on or towards the North by Anant Rishi's Street and on or towards the South by the property of Moreshwar Janardhan and are now in the possession and occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1939.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(10502)

270 PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only Prof. N. A. Mawn. World famous Palmist in Bombay Mutual Annexe, Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. (11363)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Hyderabad, Nizam State, Stamps:- 12 diff., ordy. and service, including pictorials. Annas Four. Knight. Camp, Road, Sholapur. (11368)

Fire, burglar and full proof first quality brand new Austrian Safes received as propaganda samples worth double the price to be cleared for Rs. 100|- and Rs. 200|-. Unique bargain. No offers. Fredysons Co., Saifee House, Gowalia Tank. (11367)

Public Notices

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Nutrition Research Worker to work under the Association. The worker appointed will be employed mainly for field work under the Director of Nutrition Research, in the Central Provinces, United Provinces and Bombay Presidency. Candidates from these areas will be given preference.

Applicants should be young medical graduates of Indian Universities. Experience in research and sound knowledge of biochemistry will be an additional qualification

The appointment is temporary but likely to last for three years. It carries no pension, gratuity or provident fund benefits. Pay at Rs. 150 p.m. in the scale of Rs. 150-8-230-10-250. Travelling allowance will be given under Central Government Rules as amended from time to time, plus field allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem. Selected candidate will, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for one year and will receive training. If he leaves the service of the Association of his own will before the expiry of three years he will be liable to refund the cost of training. Private practice is prohibited and no compensatory allowance will be given in lieu thereof.

Applications stating full name, address age, academic and special qualifications, experience, etc., together with testimonials and a list of original articles or papers published, if any, should reach the Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, on or before the 25th February, 1939. (10512)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS on Lump Sum basis are invited from Contractors of repute for erecting 30 sheds at Trombay for the Children's Aid Society.

Specification and Contract forms could be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders are returnable on Monday 13th inst., at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA.
F.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architects.
84|38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. (10510)

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT.

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a School Building worth about Rs. 30,000 in the compound of the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Balaji Road, Surat, and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1939. Blank Tender forms with specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 5 on any working day during Office hours. Rs. 250 should be sent with tenders as deposit. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender and no reason for acceptance or rejection of the same will be given.

V. K. NIMKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.
1st February, 1939. (10477)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
I. C. No. 1, of 1939.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
And
In the matter of the RUBY MILLS, LIMITED.

THE RUBY MILLS, LIMITED, an incorporated Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, having its registered office at 49-55, Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rupees Twelve Lacs to Rupees Three Lacs was on the 20th day of January, 1939, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell and is now pending and the hearing of the said petition is fixed for the 10th day of March 1939 when any creditor or shareholder who desires to object may appear.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1939.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioners. (10513)

Public Notices

INDIAN COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile and subjects of Indian States for the post of Publicity Officer of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee with headquarters, for the time being, at Bombay. The post is temporary for three years in the first instance and carries a pay of Rs. 300 per month, and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Leave and travelling allowance will be regulated in accordance with the Rules of the Committee. The selected candidate will have to join duty in March 1939.

Applicants should be Graduates and under 35 years of age, and should possess administrative and executive experience of organizing and directing the work of propagandists, salesmen or canvassers. Preference will be given to applicants who are proficient in Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi, and Urdu, and have been in the coffee line. Candidates may be required to appear, at their own expense, for interview at Bangalore. Applications, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the Secretary, Indian Coffee Cess Committee, Bangalore, not later than the 20th of February, 1939. (10511)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PROVIDENT INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office in Bombay the present Mortgagees of the undermentioned property have in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd September, 1925, and the Transfer of Mortgage, dated 10th June, 1938, respectively contracted to sell the said undermentioned property free from all encumbrances to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece of Government land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the dwelling house thereon, situate on the West side of Kazi Syed Street in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on the East by the said Kazi Syed Street, on the West by Sweeper's passage common to those premises and the property of Dada Israil, on the North by the house of Doongersi Ukerda, on the South by the house of Goka Dungersey, containing by admeasurement 250 6|9 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 714, New No. 6429, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 2584 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 1358, Street Nos. 118-120-120A and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 336 of Mandvi Division.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1939.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (10503)

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A Steamer	26th ,,	8th May
Argun .	8th May.	23rd ,,
France .	23rd ,,	8th June

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AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
on WEDNESDAY, 8th Feb.
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LAST DAY!
THE EXCELSIOR
ON THE STAGE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE
THE GLORY AND SPLENDOUR OF ANCIENT AND MOGHUL INDIA
presented in
"NRITYA MANJARI"
by the talented
"POOVIAH SISTERS"
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with
12 ARTISTES 12
bringing you
COLOURFUL DANCES
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FROM THE WHOLE PROGRAMME
(By arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)

ROSE, MOTILAL, USHA, CHANDANI and BABA VYAS
IN
SARASWATI'S GREAT SCREEN SPECTACLE
Directed By: CHOWDHARY
IT'S TRUE
"SACH HAI"
From SATURDAY 11th FEB. 1939
AT
CENTRAL

BABURAO PENDHARKAR
MAKES HIS FIRST BOW IN
A HEROIC ROLE
IN
HUNS PICTURES' MARATHI
DEVATA
at
WEST END
Coming Saturday

VOTE FOR
SURENDRA
and
MAYA!
They have founded the "SEVA SAMAJ," to rid the city of Gangdom!
"Service Ltd."
Alias
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SAGAR'S FUTURIST DRAMA,
Directed by: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.
Starring:
SURENDRA, MAYA, BIBBO, YAKUB
SANKATHA, ADVANI
Matinee To-day: 1-45 p. m.
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p. m.
I-M-P-E-R-I-A-L

Vulnerable Points In Indian Banking

SIR JAMES TAYLOR'S WARNING

Danger Of Small Banks Working With Inadequate Capital And Reserve

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Addressing the share-holders of the Reserve Bank of India at the Annual Meeting held at the Victoria Public Hall at Madras on Monday Sir James Taylor in the course of his speech said:—

Our expenditure for 1938 is slightly lower than in previous years being Rs. 98.25 lakhs as against Rs. 99.20 for 1937 and Rs. 102.07 for 1936. None of the items seems to call for any particular comment.

HIGHER PROFITS.

The profits are slightly higher than last year, and as a result we are in a position to pay an additional Rs. 10 lakhs to Government as surplus. As I have explained previously our profits are primarily dependent on the rates available for short money in India and the United Kingdom, and the increase is largely due to the slight stiffening in such rates as compared with previous years. As has been explained in the report, however, this stiffening in short money rates has not affected long term rates to any appreciable extent, and both the Government of India and the two provincial Governments which went into the market, the Punjab and Madras, were able to obtain their requirements on practically the same 3 per cent. basis as last year, rates which compare favourably with those available in any other country in the world.

SECURITY MARKET STEADY.

This steadiness of the security market in India as compared with other countries appears to be due to two reasons. The first is the passing of the insurance legislation last year which compels insurance companies to invest a large portion of their assets in gilt-edged or Government securities. With the increased security which this and other provisions in the insurance legislation should give to the insuring public, and the considerable and continuing rate of increase in the business of the larger insurance companies, it does not seem unreasonable to anticipate that this factor will continue to operate as a source of strength to the Indian securities market. The second, and even more important factor, is that the Government budgets in India, both Central and Provincial, are more closely and fairly balanced than those of most countries in the world today.

As regards the general outlook, I am afraid that I concluded my remarks last year somewhat pessimistically, and I am afraid that this year I see no reason to alter that attitude. Two wars still continue, and the one which most closely affects India, the struggle between Japan and China, still shows no sign of coming to a close, while the financial dislocation which is following in its wake has most adversely affected our eastern trade both in respect of exports and of imports. The prosperity of India largely depends on its exports of cotton, and it is hopeless to expect any great revival in that direction so long as the most important purchaser is engaged in a struggle of such magnitude.

In these troubled and uncertain conditions India has on the whole done as well as could be expected.

RURAL CREDIT DEPARTMENT.

In view of the importance of agriculture in our Indian economy, it is natural that this problem should have received much attention from the new provincial governments.

In this connection I would like to mention the activities of our Agricultural Credit Department where we have an organization which has continued to keep in touch with questions concerning rural finance. This Department has placed its services at the disposal of governments and others who might want to consult it, and it is a matter for gratification that it is being increasingly utilised for this purpose.

CLOSER CONTACT WITH SCHEDULE BANKS.

The past year has also seen important developments with regard to the establishment of closer connections with scheduled banks. The closing of the doors of a scheduled bank with many branches in this part of the country brought to the forefront the question of the relations of the Reserve Bank vis-a-vis scheduled banks in distress. Following upon the closure of this bank, there was a run on other banks in South India. Fortunately the acuter stages of the crisis soon subsided though a certain feeling of nervousness continued up to the close of the year. The crisis revealed the necessity of the scheduled banks maintaining a closer touch with the Reserve Bank to give us a clearer idea of their position and working and put us in a position to extend credit to deserving institutions without delay. In view of the experiences gained during the crisis, we addressed a letter to the scheduled banks asking for more detailed information regarding their bills, advances and investments. We also offered to depute an officer of the Bank to establish informal contacts with them.

In accordance with this policy closer contacts with some of the South Indian banks were established during the year. The advantages of such connections are obvious. In the first place, the arrangement is entirely voluntary on both sides, and affords an opportunity for frank and confidential discussions between the officers of the Reserve Bank and those of the scheduled banks. Secondly, it keeps the Reserve Bank more fully informed of the financial position of the member banks, and enables the latter in certain cases to ward off trouble by the receipt of timely advice or guidance from the Reserve Bank. It will also put us in a better position to carry out our policy of affording full support to those institutions which comply with our requirements.

As our Report also shows, during the past year we have been busy making contacts not only with the scheduled banks and the co-operative movement, but also with the more important among the non-scheduled banks.

VULNERABLE POINTS.

For as regards the urgent importance of collecting such information there can be no doubt; an analysis of the existing data on joint stock banks in India indicates that while there are some trends which conduce to the development of banking on sound lines, there are others which are more likely to hinder than to improve the existing banking position in this country. In the first place there are too many banking institutions in India working with inadequate capital and reserves. These small banks suffer from many handicaps. As a rule, they have to offer excessively high rates of interest in order to attract deposits with the result that they have often to go in for risky business. In order to attract such deposits, also, some of these banks, in spite of their small size, open branches not only in their own provinces but also in distant places in other presidencies. Small banks have doubtless a useful place in society, provided they circumscribe their activities to a small area and serve the needs of small scale industries and agriculturists. When, however, they extend their ramifications too far, they must inevitably labour under the difficulties attendant on small scale institutions, such as the competition of the bigger banks, their inability to employ an equally well-qualified staff conversant with modern methods of banking, or to spread their risks. They are the most vulnerable points in our banking system which become exposed when there is the slightest shock to our credit structure. The Indian Companies Amendment Act in 1936, therefore, sought to impose certain statutory restrictions on all banking companies particularly with regard to cash reserves, building up of reserves and the nature of the business transacted by them.

It remains to be seen whether these provisions will be sufficient to ensure the orderly development of banking in this country or whether it will be necessary for the Central Legislature to consider a more comprehensive and detailed measure dealing with banks alone.

The "United Press" understands that the Karachi Municipal Corporation has requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Karachi proposed to be organised by the Corporation in March next.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 65
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 56
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

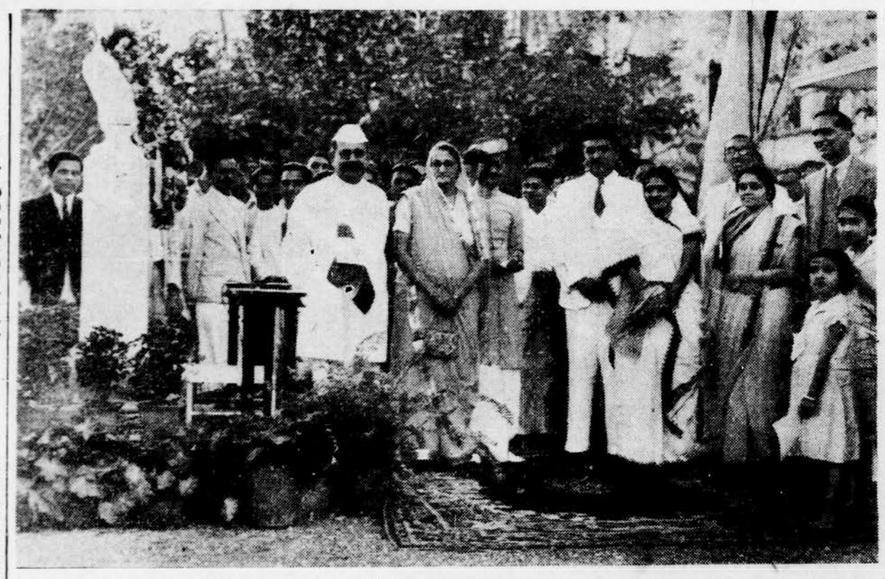
"Star" Editor Tenders Apology

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

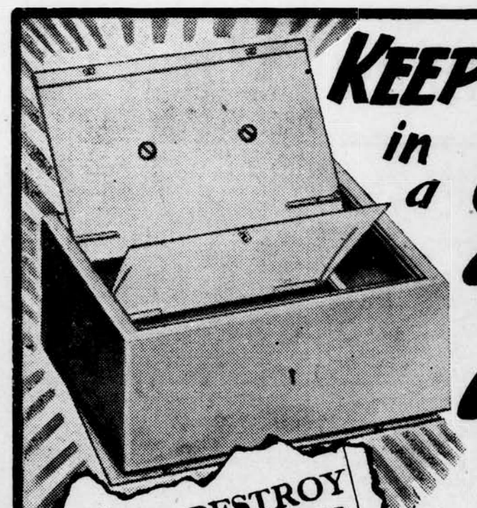
Mr. M. K. Siddiqi, Proprietor and Editor of the 'Daily Star", Allahabad, who was sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 153-A (promoting communal hatred) for publishing an article entitled "soul force" in the "Star", has tendered an apology to the District Magistrate.

Mr. Siddiqi now admits that the article was calculated to rouse communal feeling and that the article not written by him.



The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder (centre) unveiled the bust of the late Seth Jamnadas Lalubhai in the Lalubhai Museum of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, on Saturday.

Group at the opening ceremony of the National College of Music, Bombay organised under the auspices of the 3 Arts Circle on Sunday last, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil (4th from left).



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Police Officer's Loss

Moradabad (By Mail)

Distrusting banks and other places of safe deposit, a retired sub-inspector of police here kept his life's savings in a box in his house.

He kept them in neatly tied bundles of currency notes—Rs. 8,000 in all. He locked the box and put it in a room. Once a day he opened the room and gave a tug to the lock to make sure that it was safe.

Recently he felt the need to take a few notes out of his hoard. He opened the box, but to his horror saw nothing but a heap of finely cut pieces of paper.

Investigation showed that mice had bored a hole in the box, and, entering it, had cut up all the currency notes inside

Reproduced from: The "Evening News of India" December 27, 1937.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. Katha from Gita 8-15 Arti by Lakshmi Rani 8-25 Mukerji Krishna nam Krishna nam 8-30 Deolibai 9-10 S. D. Batish 9-30 R. R. Chowdhary 9-45 Shirinbai.

12-0 Noon Mixed Melodies.

1-0 P.M. A D. I Khan Listener's Request 1-10 Flippancies 2-0 School Broadcast 6-10 S. D. Batish 6-30 For Young Listeners 7-0 For Villagers 8-0 Six Men at a Story. 3 (Hindustani) continued by L. Ahmed (Relayed from Lucknow) 8-15 Musical Poetry 8-25 Interlude 8-30 R. R. Chowdhary 8-45 Listeners' Letters 9-0 Shirinbai 9-50 The Dragon, by Victor G. Kiernan (Relayed from Lahore) 10-5 Victoria Orchestra 10-15 Consider Your Verdict 10-40 Waltz Programme.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 A.M.

12-0 Noon to 2-45 P.M. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 P.M As in Delhi 1 6-10 Shirinbai Man kase ghunghat men Thumri 6-35 Sarangi Recital: Jhinjhauti 6-40 R. R. Chowdhary 7-0 S. D. Batish 8-20 Haider Husain and his Orchestra: Khambavati 7-30 Kalam-I-Riaz 7-45 Shirinbai (Josh) 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1 9-50 S. D. Batish 10-0 For Listeners in Egypt (Light Music) 10-20 R. R. Chowdhary 10-40 Deolibai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 A.M.

12-0 Noon to 2-45 P.M. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1.

7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2.

8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records.

12-0 noon Manohar Kapur.

12-20 p.m. Jeera Khan of Panipat. 12-30 Ladio ploglam. 12-45 Desf and Sarparda. 12-55 Market rates announcements. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Savitri and Satyawan records. 4-0 Instrumental melodies. 6-0 Ghazals. 6-15 Readings from Gujarati poetry. 6-25 Bhajan 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Laxmanrao Chavan. 8-0 Marathi books Review by N. C. Kelkar. 8-15 Bombay orchestra. 8-25 Mirano Pati Gujarati by A I R Artists. 8-45 Manohar Kapur. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Laxamnrao Chavan. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 The Dragon by Victor G. Kiernan, (Relayed from Lahore) 10-5 Bai Gangubai of Hubli. 11-0 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Manohar Kapur. 6-50 Instrumental duets. 7-0 Bai Gangubai of Hubli. 7-30 to 9-45 As in Bombay 1. 9-45 Muriel Ashfield Soprano. 9-55 Freda Franklin: Pianoforte. 10-5 Ttddy Weatherford and his band. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Sydney Pearch and his orchestra. 1-15 Available market rates. 1-17 Sidney Pearch and his orchestra (contd.). 1-30 For newcomers. 2-2 For Newcomers (Contd.). 5-0 For Children. 6-0 Satyen Bose. 6-15 Jaharlal Mukerjee, Thumri. 6-35 Nripen Maitra. 6-50 Kumari Kamal Sarkar. 7-5 Tar Shahnai v. Rang Sahnai. 7-20 Binapani Mukherjee, 1. 7-40 She speaks. (Hindustani) 9-10 Orchestral programme. 9-50 The Dragon by Victor G. Kiernan, (Relayed from Lahore) 10-0 Recital by Phyllis Rogers: Pianoforte.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61-98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-5 As in Calcutta 1. 9-5 Binapani Mukherjee. 9-15 Lalit Mohan Mukerjee. 9-45 to 10-45 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. Tnings of interest (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama.' 4-5 Famous scientists, 1 Galio (Telugu) by M. Muniswami Naidu. 4-20 Kummi (Telugu). 5-0 R. Rajaraman of Mayavaram: vocal. 5-30 T. K. Jayarama Iyer Jaltarang. 6-0 R. R. Rajaraman of Mayavaram: vocal. 6-30 Quack (Vetrilai Subban) (Tamil) by Saktidasan: produced by A I R Artists. 6-45 Shrimati T. S. Savitri Ammal. 7-15 At the corssraods, 3 (Telugu) by Shrimati Kameswari. 7-30 T. Puttuswamiah of Myosre: vocal. 8-15 Radio carnatic orchestra. 8-30 T. Puttuswamiah of Mysore: vocal. 9-20 Southern lights, 3 Rameswaram: 'Tht land of no plough'. 9-35 Charlie Kunz Piano Medley. 9-45 Handel Manuel; Piano. 10-5 Recorded progrmme.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 Violins from north and south 5-30 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bhajan. 6-10 Parasitic diseases of cattle, 1 (Tamil). 6-30 Duets by Shrimati Janaki and Venkatesan. 6-30 to 6-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Shrimati Ratnambal: vocal.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. With villagers. 6-0 Instrumental Interlude. 6-10 Katha from "Ramayana". 6-25 Naz Begam. 6-45 Manohar Lal. Bhajan. 7-5 Umra Zia Begam. 7-25 Naz Begam. 7-45 Ideas on Ideals. 8-0 Manohar Lal. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra: Dhun. 8-25 Umra Zia Begam. 8-45 Khyber Orchestra: Geet. 8-55 Naz Begam. 9-45 Listeners' Post Bag. 10-5 Mehr Bakhsh: Sarod. 10-10 Umra Zia Begam and Inayat Husain: Duet. 10-20 Naz Begam and Mehr Bakhsh: Duet.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Orchestral Interludes. 6-10 Ved Path. 6-25 Bhajan. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Ghulam Haidar. 7-28 Jogi and Nazir. 7-35 Orchestral Interlude. 7-45 Sham Ki Bansuri. 8-0 Six Men at a Story, 3. (Hindustani) by L. Ahmed. (Relayed from Lucknow). 8-15 Ghulam Haidar. 8-30 Listeners' Letters. 8-50 Orchestral Interlude. By Mohammad Husain. 9-0 Chanchal Kumari. 9-45 Record. 9-50 The Dragon. 10-5 Ghulam Haidar. 10-20 Sitar Recital by Siraj Ahmad. 10-35 Chanchal Kumari. 10-45 Geets.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Records. 6-0 Mubarak Husain. 6-20 M. M. Golwalkar. 6-40 Shyamabai of Benares. 7-5 Ismail Khan. 7-15 Duet. 7-30 Mubarak Husain. 7-45 M. M. Golwalkar. 8-0 Six Men at a Story. (Hindustani) by L. Ahmed. 8-15 Lucknow Orchestra: Dhani. 8-25 Mubarak Husain: Ghazals. 8-40 M. M. Golwalkar. 8-55 Shyamabai of Benares. 9-50 Dragon, by Victor G. Kiernan. (Relayed from Lahore). 10-5 M. M. Golwalkar. 10-20 Mubarak Husain. 10-35 Shyamabai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 This Racing Business, 6. 7-45 Sermons in Stone. 8-30 Music Hall. 9-30 News. 9-55 Think of a Number.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

One more clerk has been arrested by the Bombay City Police in connection with the fraud of Rs. 6 lacs on the National City Bank of New York.

Stanley Matthaias, the accused, was employed as a Ledger Clerk in the Bank, and was in charge of three ledgers. In one of the ledgers was the account of N. J. Parikh and, it is alleged, defalcation to the extent of Rs. 4 lacs were traced in that ledger. The accused, it is stated, could not give any satisfactory account and, on enquiry, it was found that he was a thick friend of the accused Miranda, the ledger clerk, who is under arrest.

Mr. Joachim Alwa, Advocate for the accused, requested Mr. J. N. Mehta, the Magistrate, to bail him out.

The application was opposed by the police. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be kept in police custody.

A serious accident took place about three miles north of Borivli station on the Ghodbunder Road on Sunday night about 8-15 p.m. when a motor-bus carrying about 15 men collided with a bullock cart with the result that the bullock was killed on the spot. The cart driver who jumped down received minor injuries. The men in the bus who are said to be Christians were seriously injured as the bus dashed against a tree. Most of the men were seriously injured. Borivli Police arranged for help.

The Maharbouri police arrested 35 persons on suspicion last night. All the suspects were allowed bail which they could not furnish. They were therefore remanded in police custody till the 16th February at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Yesterday morning one Guolistan Abdul Rahiman and his companion were standing on the footpath at Grant Road. When they were conversing Nuir Khan Alum is said to have stabbed Abdul Rahiman from behind. The victim was removed to hospital. The suspect was arrested and produced before the Girgaum Court Magistrate to-day. He was released on bail till the 20th instant.

"The story of the bogus punter that the accused received race-bets from him is unbelievable. On the other hand there is a strong reason to infer from evidence that the punter planted the incriminating race-chits near the feet of the accused and into a coal basket which was lying in the passage, in order to show that the accused was receiving a large number of bets on race-horses."

With these observations, Mr. J. Barot, the learned Special Magistrate at Mazagaon acquitted one Kasamally Alladin Namdar, a newspaper-vendor who was charged by the Dongri Police with conducting a common gaming house in the passage of the Improvement Trust Building situate at Dongri Road.

Sir Nazimuddin At Rajmahal

Patna, Feb. 3.

Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of the Government of Bengal, paid a short visit to Rajmahal in Santal Parganas recently, states a message received here. He was received at the station by local officials and a guard of honour was presented to him by the local Muslim League.—A. P

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Municipal Elections: A Call To The Voters

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—More than four years back when the Municipal election was on I took the opportunity to farn the electors as to whom they should vote for and whom they should avoid or discard. Much water has flowed under the bridge since then and it is likely that they might have forgotten my warnings. Though late in the day I once again hasten to put them in mind of the same.

On Tuesday, Bombay will witness the feverish activity of electing her representatives from the different wards of the City in the Municipality. Now that nomination has been given a go by to, and the Congress is contesting the election with a fervour unheard-of before, the present Corporation is bound to undergo a material change. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for the electors to be alert and cautious in exercising their franchise. It may be that some sitting members will manage to cling tenaciously to their seats on the strength of the length of their purse or their wonderful canvassing powers rather than their genuine claims to be there, based on the intrinsic and sterling worth of the work done by them in the interest of their electors in the past. It is, therefore, incumbent on the electors to weigh these claims in the balance in the light of the service the sitting members may have actually rendered during their regime. If on close examination, they are found to have failed in their duty and done nothing except warming the chairs and parading about as City Fathers they must be unceremoniously discarded to make room for more energetic and sincere candidates ardently desiring to serve the city. Silent and do-nothing members must be mercilessly eschewed as also those who do not find time to attend the Corporation meetings regularly, and only those who take or likely to take the trouble of voicing the just grievances of the wards they represent, must be returned. In the case of old members, it is necessary for the electors to know, how many meetings they attended, on how many Committees they served during the time that they sat in the Corporation. What questions that they took up on behalf of the ward they represented in short what service they rendered to the city at large. The easiest course for the candidates who seek re-election is to make a statement of their achievements during the last three or four years from public platform—a very easy method and followed everywhere. There are several halls in each ward of the city and they should not find it difficult at all to follow this suggestion so that the electors may find it easy to decide which candidates they should favour and which they should not I am afraid this suggestion is rather belated but it is only repeated. No doubt paid or hired agents of the respective candidates are running or rushing round and carrying on a hurricane campaign and collecting cards of promises, etc. This can easily be managed by those who have a fat purse and can easily shell out a few thousands. But the electorate now is sufficiently educated to understand as to who are fit and proper persons to represent them and can easily brush aside all undue influences that may be brought to bear upon them. My attention was arrested this morning by a document broadcasted by one of the sitting members of the Corporation. The industry of this member is beyond all praise.

When I am writing these few lines the sitting members will not misunderstand me, or put an uncharitable construction on this appeal. I am only making a few suggestions to the electors in time to go about their work in the right way and elect their representatives to the Corporation in such a manner not only as to be truly representative of the City but make it as a model for imitation by the rest of India. The Bombay Corporation ought to be the pride of the City and this humble appeal and a few suggestions made herein will not go in vain. I beseech the sitting members for introspection.—Yours, etc.

B. S. TURKHUD

"Whither Hyderabad"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the leading article of the 20th January, entitled "Whither Hyderabad" and I cannot refrain from requesting you in the name of fair journalism to permit a few comments on the subject.

I agree with you, Mr. Editor, in that "the political situation in Hyderabad is at present most uncertain and in some respects positively intriguing," but not because of the reasons you have set forth in your leader which to say the least is ill-informed and calculated to add to the 'intriguing' conditions.

It is false to say that "the Government actually released those prisoners who had offered Satyagraha on behalf of communal organisations like the Hindu Civil Liberties Union and the Aryan Defence League" as your office already knows from a letter of the Arya Samaj Secretary which was published in your issue of the 24th. Your charge against the Government that "though they profess to fight against communalism, they really want to fight and suppress the general agitation for constitutional reforms" is equally incorrect. The Government have clearly stated that "against the poison of communalism, the State must erect its own barriers" and this they are doing. Their attitude towards constitutional reforms has been clarified in more statements than one. They are willing to foster all healthy and progressive political movements.

As regards the release of prisoners from outside the State, who offered Satyagraha in support of the State Congress, the Government has explained its reasons for doing so, namely, that consequent on the All-India Congress Committee's decision not to interfere in the States' affairs and the resultant unconditional suspension by Congress bodies outside of Hyderabad of their despatch of batches to Hyderabad to offer Satyagraha, the Government were releasing unconditionally all political prisoners from outside. The Government has not released local political prisoners because of the uncertain state of public life which, with its admixture of communal and political ideologies, renders it difficult to discriminate between the two and precludes the acceptance by Government of the ostensible manifestations of the Hyderabad State Congress.

More ill-informed is the remark in your editorial that "the ban put on a number of Nationalist papers without a trace of communalism" is an indication of Government's attitude of repression. In banning the newspapers, Government quoted chapter and verse to prove that the papers that were banned were highly communal and names such as "Mahratta," "Vedic Prakash," "Hindu Out-Look," with their plethora of inflammatory articles, indicate clearly the justification for the ban. The name of the "Bombay Chronicle" and its respected editor, Mr. Brelvi, whom I had the honour of knowing personally, stands for pure nationalism. It amazes me, therefore, that such an highly respected organ should have tried to defend papers banned for aggressive communalism. But, it is the Government's challenging statement that not a single nationalist paper has been banned.

Another partisan statement in the editorial is that the Hyderabad Satyagraha "was a much greater success than was at first expected." And the assertion that "the whole campaign has influenced the farthest nook and corner of the State" is a gross exaggeration. The State Congress demonstrations through clever manipulation of the press correspondents received far greater publicity than they deserved. Actually, they revealed a pathetic lack of moral support and organisation. Some months ago, I had issued a statement showing that the State Congress did not command moral support from people with sincere nationalistic views and that because of the taint of communalism which lay under the guise of political demands not a single Christian, Parsi, Sikh, or Anglo-Indian had joined the movement. This absence is still notable and conspicuous. The subject is too far reaching to be dealt with her. Time will prove that your statement that "in dealing with the State Congress, the Government have bungled" is an incorrect reading of the situation. Later, perhaps, when the State Congress or some organisation with an agreed formula, put forward by the communities jointly, comes into being and receives popular support. I am confident, that the Government will give it due recognition and if it does, all nationalist elements will unitedly fight the bureaucracy.

My last remarks deal with your unfortunate comment on the singing of the song "Vande Mataram" by the Osmania University students, the admission by the Nagpur University of the expelled students, and the resultant implications. Space does not permit the criticism they deserve. Well-known public men and nationalists, such as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. Gupta and Mr. K. Natarajan have expressed themselves emphatically on the undesirability of forcing "Vande Mataram" on persons with other predilictions. Congress Governments in Bengal and Madras, have, themselves banned the song in the schools and colleges in their provinces for similar reasons. Mahatma Gandhi and other eminent Congressmen are trying to devise means for respecting Muslim sentiment in this matter. The Osmania University authorities, however, in banning the song, did so merely in the interests of the University discipline and harmony among the students. Their responsibility lies in maintaining Peace and Order, even at the risk of incurring displeasure in quarters which sponsors "Vande Mataram." Few responsible people in Hyderabad deny that the Government did the right thing. The question as to whether the Nagpur University were right in authorising the admission of expelled students with migration certificates is still an undecided question. Their action certainly is not calculated to promote inter-University good-will, nor harmonious relations between Nagpur and Hyderabad.

I conclude with a repetition of my sentiments that I consider it a big mistake on the part of the Government not to have foreseen in the light of events, the potentialities for evil of political and communal agitation and call it lack of vision to have waited for any agitation to concede the ordinary fundamental liberties of speech and association. This has led to undue importance being attached to the local agitation and to the focussing of public opinion on the political affairs of the State through ill-informed and malicious propaganda by persons without the requisite knowledge of Hyderabad life and conditions.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL LATEEF SAYEED.
Hyderabad (Dn.),
Jan. 26.

Radio Questionnaire

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of 2nd instant there has appeared in your Radio page a questionnaire issued by the All India Radio, Bombay, along with an analysis of the replies received to it. From the perusal of the whole article one cannot but come to the conclusion that there is an indirect move to belittle the importance of Marathi which is the major language of this province. The very first question in the questionnaire tells the whole tale. It has been asked in it "if the listeners would be sorry if the talks in Marathi would be abolished". Will the station Director or the person responsible for setting up this curious questionnaire please state why Marathi alone was singled out for the purpose of this question when from the Bombay Station talks are given in two other Indian languages as well? The conclusion drawn from the answers received to this question are still more curious. We are told that out of 7000 listeners who answered the question, 3700 listeners have given an emphatic no to the Marathi talks while only 1500 listeners are for them and the obivious conclusion that the Station Director could draw from this is that "The Bombay Station when putting out Marathi talks is about "pleasing" one quarter of the listeners but actively "irritating, about one half". But then the Station Director if he desired, could have drawn similar conclusion with regard to the other two Indian languages also if he had not excluded them from the question. The 3700 listeners who refused to have Marathi talks are obviously non-Maharastrians; similarly those who would have given their opinion against Gujarati or Hindustani talks would have been non-Gujaratis or non-Hindustanis as the case might have been. But it is wrong to infer from this that it gave displeasure or irritation to those listeners if talks in any other language than their own are broadcast from the Station. What those replies go to show is simply the fact that the listeners who recorded their refusal are not in necessity of those talks, for the obivious reasons that they cannot understand the language of them. By singing out the Marathi talks for of the said question and by twisting the inference drawn from the replies in such a way as to convey a meaning which was never implied in it. The Station Director has done a great injustice to Marathi speaking listeners and for the matter of that to the whole Marathi community. Will he make suitable amends for it?—Yours etc.

P. A. BAVADEKAR.

Lord Linlithgow And Indian States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Congress has thrown the cards on the table—it is fight to the finish so far as Rajkot and Jaipur are concerned. I do not want to repeat what Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel have said. They represent the mind of India over this question.

Has not paramountcy something to say at this crisis? If ever at any time paramountcy had occasion to refer to the Indian States it is now—especially after the Rajkot letters. His Excellency during his recent tour has had occasion to visit three of the best governed of States: Mysore, Travancore and Cochin But all States are not like these. Least of all Rajkot and Jaipur.

And if paramountcy does not know this, well, it is ill served by political officers. If paramountcy knows this, as I expect, then it is its duty to come forward at this juncture to say: "We know that things are bad in Rajkot and Jaipur. We shall enquire and set matters right. But we cannot interfere when it is a question of defiance of law and order in the name of the Congress. Let this defiance be called off, and we shall see to it that things improve in these States After all, paramountcy has as much responsibility in the States as the Congress claims."

And this statement must be immediately implemented.

With my experience of Indian States problems, I claim that such a statement will immediately give the quietus to this excitement Even Mahatma Gandhi will not be able to question the right of the Government of India to interfere in the internal administration of a State under the circumstances that now prevail in Rajkot and Jaipur. Only, because paramountcy does not interfere, the Congress inteferes.

If Lord Linlithgow will not speak at this crisis but nearly watch the struggle, then there is only one interpretation possible: he is tired of the Congress Raj, and he is looking forward to the crisis of all the Congress Governments resigning.

To say that paramountcy should in the least manner countenance the kind of administration in such States is a blow to British prestige, for every Indian knows that in some of the States where the people have risen, conditions are simply unspeakable.—Yours etc.

A RETIRED STATES OFFICER.

Reform Land Revenue Code

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reform of the Bombay Land Revenue code has been a plank in the platform of several political parties in this Presidency. Whether any radical form in the near future can be a matter of practical politics or not a recent decision by the Bombay High Court has proved the necessity of amending at least Section 66 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which refers to penalty for unauthorised use of land, already assessed in a particular way.

All land is assessed and its revenue fixed by the Revenue Department according to the use it is put to Section 48 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code lays it down that land can be used by an occupant for the purpose of agriculture, for the purpose of building or for a purpose other than agriculture or building. Sub-section (2) of Section 48 prescribes that where land assessed for use for any purpose issued for any other purpose, the assessment fixed under the provisions of the land Revenue Code, notwithstanding that the term for which such assessment may have been fixed has not expired, shall be liable to be altered and fixed at a different rate.

Section 65 provides that an occupant of land assessed or held for the purpose of agriculture is entitled by himself, his servants, tenants, agents or other legal representatives to erect farm buildings, construct wells or tanks or make any other improvements thereon for the better cultivation of the land or its more convenient use for the aforesaid purpose. But if any occupent wishes to use his holding or any part thereof for any other purpose, he must obtain previous permission of the collector of his District and pay revenue at the rate altered and fixed by the collector. Section 66 lays down that for failure to obtain the permission of the Collector to use land for a different purpose than previously fixed, an occupant will be liable to be summarily evicted and he will also be liable to pay altered assessment and a fine in addition.

These three Sections read together as they have got to be read, clearly point to the true objective of the law. The relations are between the occupant and the Revenue Department in respect of any breach of the provisions of the Sections concerned. But, suppose, quite a third party makes unauthorised use of the land in possession of an occupant without his knowledge and the said occupant supplies the information about such improper and illegal use to the local Revenue official, will it be proper, just and legal under the code section to penalise this occupant? Equity and ordinary fairness require that such an occupant must not be punished. If the defective wording of Section 66 leaves no option to a law court but to punish such an occupant, the obvious remedy is to put the wording right by amending that Section in a suitable manner.

The Bombay High Court in a recent case have penalied such an occupant of land. One Mr. Ganesh Narayan Gadgil owned a 'varkas' land in a village in Murbad taluka of Thana District. A certain stone-cutter or Beldar started digging stones and cutting them in his land. As soon as Mr. Gadgil came to know about it, he informed the Talati of his village about the same. He reported the matter to his superiors. The District Deputy Collector, Thana passed an order, authorising the Tariff to recover fine and non-agricultural assessment for illegal use of his land from Mr. Gadgil. The Talati carried out the order. Mr. Gadgil appealed to the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner, Northern Division for rescission of the order. Failing to get redress be filed a suit against Government in the First Class Court, Thana His suit was dismissed But he preferred an appeal in the District Court Thana Mr. Kaikini, Assistant Judge granted his claim, holding that an occupant could not be punished for the fault of a tresspasser, considering the sections 65 and 66 of the land revenue code together. Government appealed to the Bombay High Court, which revesed the decision of the Thana District court.

The long and short of the whole story is that an occupant of a certain land was punished for improper and illegal use of his land by a tresspasser. This amounts to penalisation of an innocent person. Any busy body or a wicked person can bring into trouble any respectable landholder by behaving in the manner the possibly ignorant stone-cutter did, without realising the consequences of his act. An amendment of Section 66, to obviate happenings like the one overtook Mr. Gadgil is urgently necessary. The Revenue Member or any M. L. A. has, for a moment, to imagine himself in the position of Mr Gadgil to realise the necessity of this amendment.—Yours etc.

BRAHMAGIRI.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 6.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov.	Differ. ence to Normal
Agra	79	42	—	0.7	—0.3
Ahmedabad	91	62	—	...	—0.2
Ajmer	77	44	—	...	—0.8
Ahmednagar	86	59	—	...	—1.3
Allahabad	78	49	—	0.8	—0.7
Benares	78	49	—	0.8	—0.5
BOMBAY	82	67	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	83	60	—	0.7	—3.1
Baroda	92	49	—	...	...
Bijapur	89	63	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	87	55	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	85	60	—	0.1	—1.2
Cawnpore	82	49	—	0.7	—0.5
Colombo	86	66	—	15.3	—6.4
Cheerapunji	63	49	0.1	3.8	—0.5
Cochin	87	74	—	6.7	—2.4
Delhi	78	42	—	...	—1.7
Dehra I. Khan	77	45	—	...	—1.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	65	—	...	—1.5
Hlderabad (Sd.)	86	54	—	...	—0.4
Indore	81	50	—	...	—0.9
Jaipur	79	50	—	...	—0.9
Karachi	77	62	—	0.2	—0.6
Lucknow	97	50	—	0.6	—0.8
Lahore	77	40	—	0.3	—1.3
Mysore	85	65	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	85	65	—	3.2	—18.3
Marmagoa	82	70	—	1.0	—
Mussoorie	57	40	—	2.0	—3.5
Mahableshwar	77	57	—	1.3	—0.6
Mount Abu	70	50	—	...	—0.6
Nagpur	84	51	—	0.1	—1.7
Patna	79	55	—	0.1	—0.9
Peshawar	70	43	—	1.5	—1.3
Poona	89	55	—	0.3	—0.9
Rawalpindi	71	40	+	2.0	—2.4
Rajkot	87	51	—	...	—0.4
Srinagar	49	27	—	3.7	—1.8
Sholapur	90	60	—	...	—1.7
Simla	77	42	—	1.8	—3.1
Surat	92	59	—	...	—0.3
Trichinopoly	90	70	—	4.5	—4.4
Vizagapatam	80	70	—	12.1	+7.0

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .002 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.4 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 120 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-2-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Easy Passage For Jimmy Mehta And Padumji In Singles

Twelve matches were decided in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament at the Hindu Gymkhana on Monday evening. All the matches were more or less one sided. Jimmy Mehta and Padumji disposed of their opponents with ease, the latter accounting for two consecutively.

Dastur and Fali Vakharia put up a good fight against Azim and Andrew Pereira. But the superiority of the older combination prevailed in the end.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

J. M. Mehta beat Hiralal T. Parekh 6—2, 6—1.

E. Pudumji beat R. V. Samsi, 6—1, 6—2.

G. D. Bhagat beat I. N. Laljee 6—3, retired.

P. Wells beat P. N. Pohowalla 6—0, 6—0.

E. Padumji beat W. Richardson 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

S. A. Azim and A. C. Pereira beat K. K. Dastur and F. F. Vakharia 6—4, 6—4.

Rasik Kumarsinhji of Wankaner and Jourde and L. V. Apte and S. P. Kapadia 6—2, 6—2.

Syed and J. S. Pereira beat P. M. Joshi and R. N. Samuel 6—1, 6—4.

O. Sutton and A. Marshall beat M. N. Desai and Bhave 6—1, 7—5.

N. R. Suvarna and M. R. Row beat V. Stewart Jacks and E. Duthie 6—2, 6—3.

PROFESSIONALS SINGLES.

Sarjoo Pershad beat Sitla 6—1, 6—1.

Ganu Ferande beat Adam 7—5, 6—3.

COURT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

P. R. Shivjiani vs. S. A. Azim, followed by A. C. Pereira vs. P. Wells.

S. A. Azim and A. C. Pereira vs. O. Sutton and A. Marshall.

COURT NO. 2, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

E. Padumji vs. R. N. Bhagvat, followed by J. M. Mehta vs. N. S. Talwar, followed by M. D. Petit and H. N. Contractor vs. M. R. Merchant and R. V. Samsi.

COURT NO. 3, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

H. Miss M. R. Kavasji and Partner vs. Mrs. G. R. Genge and Partner, followed by I. Rasikkumarsinhji of Wankaner and Jourde vs. R. Sen and G. D. Bhagat, followed by.

AVAILABLE COURTS.

Syed and J. S. Pereira vs. C. M. Khatau and P. R. Shivjiani, followed by N. R. Suvarna and M. R. Row vs. E. Padumji and P. Wells, followed by J. M. Mehta and R. F. Vakharia vs. A. J. Wadia and partner.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROFESSIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1939.

COURT NO. 1, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Mahomed Alyes (Bhopal Gymkhana, Bhopal), vs. Kaltimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay).

COURT NO. 2, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Mahomed Elyas (Bhopal Gymkhana, Bhopal), vs. Sahebddin (Government House Club. Bombay).

COURT NO. 3, AT 3 P. M. (S.T.)

Rahimattullah (Bhopal Gymkhana, Bhopal) vs. Sakharam Yesu (Y. M. C. A).

COURT NO. 4, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

'A' Player vs. Sitaram (Wilson College Gymkhana, Bombay).

Evening Out-Patients' Session, J. J. Hospital

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With a view to increasing the facilities to the public for obtaining medical help and to provide specially for the needs of those who may not be able, to find an opportunity to attend in the mornings, a special evening session of the Out-patients' Department from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. has been started at the J. J. Hospital from the 1st April, 1938, in addition to the usual morning session which continues as usual.

This evening session is for both Medical and Surgical cases—but not for special cases such as Ear, Nose and Throat, Dental, Skin, etc., in respect of which there will be only the morning sessions as usual. Urgent cases are, of course, seen at any hour of the day or night. It is sincerely hoped that the public, especially the poor, will take full advantage of this added facility.

GURUKULA UNIVERSITY

Gurukul Kangri, Feb 4

The 37th anniversary of the Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, will be held during the Easter holidays on 7, 8, 9, and 10th of April, Babu Sampurnanand Minister of Education, U P. will deliver the Convocation Address on Sunday, April 9.

Every sip of SANATOGEN is a sip of HEALTH

Convalescence after malaria, fever and other serious illness is often a long and difficult process. But weakness can be quickly overcome. Take Sanatogen! All the elements for building up the strength of blood and nerve cells are contained in Sanatogen. Even those whose digestive systems are disturbed can take it with the utmost confidence. Sanatogen enriches and revitalizes the blood, strengthens the nerves, brings back in an amazingly short time your former health and vigour. After a short course of Sanatogen you feel you have taken on a new lease of life.

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SPECIAL ZANANA SHOW
On THURSDAY, 9th FEBRUARY AT 10 A.M. OF
"DAMAGED LIVES"
FOR LADIES ONLY!
Please do not bring any children under the ages of 16. Book now.
PATHE 'Phone 41561

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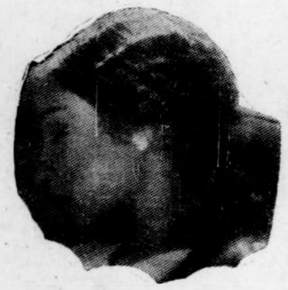
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

NEXT ATTRACTION!
The Monarchs of Mirth:
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"BLOCK-HEADS"

EROS
Our first anniversary programme
COMMENCING FRIDAY 10th FEBRUARY 1939
The Universal Topic of the day
Will there be war?
If so
"MEN WITH WINGS"
will protect you.
(A Paramount Picture)
Book your seats. 'Phone: 22519.

Citizens of Bombay!
TO-DAY VOTE FOR



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'Mother India'
ADMITTEDLY the BEST Candidate for your Screen-Entertainment
TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE AT 1-45 P. M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p. m.
3rd WEEK
OF
Phenomenal Crowds!

EROS
Centre of all attractions
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Paramount's lavish musical comedy
ARTISTS AND MODELS ABROAD
LOADED with GALS AND GAGS with
JACK BENNY
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THE YACHT CLUB BOYS
See the bewitching creations of fashions—the magic "Foam bath" and the cavalcade of beauty and hear
4 delightful swingy songs
Book your seats. 'Phone: 22519

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"
in Select Programme.
THE CAPITOL
To-day only 6-30 & 10 P.M.
India's New Dancing Star
AUZURIE
with her
KALA MANDAL
30—Artistes—30
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME includes:
"Ras Shrangar Nrittya" of Laxmi and Narayan, "Nataraj", "Har Gourie," "Sita Swayamvar", "Ajanta Phantasy", "Indra Sabha", "Kach-Devyani", "Bhasmasur Vadh", "Radha Krishna Ballet" etc.
Prices: 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.
Plans open Book early.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The GILBERT & SULLIVAN Opera ALL IN TECHNICOLOR!.....
The MIKADO
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with
KENNY BAKER
JEAN COLIN
"The greatest Film Sensation since SNOW WHITE"
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION!
OF COURSE
YOU WILL ELECT
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रम्हचारी
("The "BACHELOR")
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 5 in Marathi
RUNNING NON-STOP
23rd WEEK
TO-MORROW: 1 P.M. ZENANA SHOW
for Your SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT!

To-day SPECIAL Matinee 1-45 p.m.
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MAJESTIC

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 3, 1955.
Muslim: Jilhej 16, 1337.
Parsi: Shehrever 5 1308.
Hightide: 1-50, 14-11
Lowtide: 8-05 20-15
Sunrise: 7h 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 35m.
Municipal Elections: Polling Day.
Public Holiday.
Rotary Club of Bombay (Ladies Day): Luncheon-meeting, Miss Sophy Kelly will speak on "Froebel vs. Montessori," Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.
Dinner Party to the Governor and Lady Lumley by Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m

Wednesday, February 8.

Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m

Thursday, February 9.

Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.

Friday, February 10.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Saturday, February 11.

S. S. Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fourth Day of Big Meeting.

Domestic Occurrence

WEDDING

Dr. Keshaorao Sokerji Jayaker M.D. (Bom.), D.G.O. (Lon.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.) Honorary Surgeon Thana Civil Hospital was married to Miss Lila Upendra P. Vijayker on 2-2-39 according to Hindu Vedic Rites.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Balkrishnarao will not meet his classes in Hindustani in the University, South Wing at 6-30 p.m. to-day; other classes for the day will be held as usual.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The office of the Association as well as the business of all its members will remain closed (to-day) Tuesday owing to the Municipal Election.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Tokyo Maru" left Singapore on February 3 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 13 via., Penang and Colombo.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Strathallan" with the mails from London of 26th ultimo left Aden at 11 a.m. on the 5th instant.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday 9th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

WRIST WATCH LOST

Lost between Rambagh near C. P. Tank and Kalyan Building No. 6 in Kandewadi at 10 p.m. on Sunday the 5th February 1939 one fine square-shaped chronium-plated wrist-watch with black leather strap. Finder may kindly return same to or communicate about it to Mr. Nanalal N. Talaty, 21, Kalyan Building No. 6, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Sheth Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujarati strophes 2-4 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha Chapter 11 (Yasna Ha XXIX).

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Provincial Scout Council has now formed a Committee to go into details of the formation of the Girl Scout section under the Provincial Headquarters. Pending the formation of this separate Girl Scout section, Girl Scout Units (Girl Guide Companies and Blue Bird Flocks) are informed that they may apply for registration to the Headquarters of the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay No. 1, from whom the necessary forms may be obtained.

FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION

With a view to bring about co-ordination of work among different welfare organisations for better social service in our city, it has been decided to form a Federation of Social Welfare Associations. Organisations in Bombay city which are engaged in activities of social welfare and amelioration, desiring to join the Federation shall have to send their representatives and pay an annual subscription of Rs. 5.
A meeting of the representatives will be held on Wednesday, the 8th February at 6-45 p.m. at the Servants of India Society.
For particulars please communicate to Miss P. N. Nariman, Provisional Honorary Secretary, 207, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

At the fourth annual general meeting of the Sabha held under the presidentship of Dr. A. V. Baliga, it was decided that a trust deed be created in respect of the Reserve Fund of the Sabha and the following three gentlemen were elected as Trustees: Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S., Dr. S. S. Rao, M.D., and Mr. Madhav Rao V. Bhat.
Rules regarding the organisation of Board of Trustees were adopted and the Secretaries were authorised to draft a Trust Deed in consultation with the Trustees and place it before the Managing Committee for adoption.
Messrs. Bola Ganapati Rao, B.Com., and K. Ramrao were appointed as honorary Auditors for the year 1938-39.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Auzurie"—On the Stage. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Poovian Sisters". To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bramhachari' Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Angels with Dirty Faces" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mikado" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BANDRA HOSPITAL

The total number of patients new and old, treated in the K. B. Bhabha Hospital and the Sir C. J. R. Dispensary Bandra, as Indoor and Outdoor patients during the month of January 1939 is 3,333.

Prostitution In Private Taxis

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—
With reference to the article appearing in the "Sunday Standard" in the issue of February 5th, 1939, under the caption "Prostitution Evil in Bombay City", the Union has been striving hard since a long time past to irradicate the evil, but until now the police authorities have failed to take any drastic measure.
The same article was published in to-day's "Iqbal" but in doing so they have defamed the taxi drivers and now the Union has served the following notices and have asked the Editor of the said paper to apologise to the taxi drivers. The mistake the "Iqbal" appears to have made is that he has confused the private car owners and drivers who do illegal business with the actual taxi drivers who do legal business and who have no hand whatsoever in the kind of low business which the private motor drivers who use their cars as taxis are alleged to be doing.

NURIE VISITS TIBIA COLLEGE

In response to an invitation from Mr. Rashid Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister, works, inspected Tibia College near J. J. Hospital, and met some of the leading physicians and hakims on Sunday afternoon.
Later in the night a dinner party was given to him by the resident-Muslims of Naigaum chawls.

Symphony Orchestra Concert

The second concert of the season was held on Monday the 6th February at the C. J. Hall, at 6-30 p.m. when there was, as usual, a crowded house. It must be, however, pointed out that even full houses are not sufficient to maintain an orchestra of this size and standard. An increased membership of the Symphony Orchestral Society is essential, and it is a poor reflection on the music-loving public in Bombay that the Society can claim a membership of less than 300, whereas the attendance at each concert is at least three times that number.
It is noteworthy that the orchestra is progressing and going one better each time; and yesterday evening's concert proved this. The programme opened with Mendelssohn's "The Hebrides Overture" popularly known as "Fingal's Cave Overture," a brilliant scenic orchestration that vividly brought to mind the rugged island coast, ending in a stormy coda. Bach's "Concerto in D Minor" the central item on the programme was delightfully rendered, the beautiful melodic phrases being effectively brought out. The honours of evening go to the Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Mehli Mehta who rendered the violin solo parts brilliantly and to Miss Gretel Sommer who shared the solo parts and gave an exceptionally good account of herself. The credit for the balanced support of the orchestra goes to the able conductor Mr. Craen. The "Suite of Charpentier," The Impressions of Italy" was probably the best appreciated item on the programme due largely to the sweet, delicate melodies and to its modern graceful movements; particular mention must be made of the solo viola part of Mr. M. Nunes which was warmly applauded.
After the interval Greig's Elegiac Melodies for strings formed a light reflective introduction followed by Wagner's "Tannhauser Overture" with its rather stormy, wild scenes full of life and action that concluded the concert—a really successful performance.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
If You Want
YOUR CHILDREN TO BE WELL-EDUCATED
Then
VOTE FOR CONGRESS

INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS OF "D" WARD

Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi Division

For the facility of the voters, with a view to enable them to give full advantage of their votes to the Congress candidates, voters of Tardeo Road, Bellasis Road, Falkland Road (North), Ridge Road, Doongersi Road, Napean Sea Road, and Setalwad Road are requested to give all their six votes to the Honourable Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal. Voters of all other localities in this Ward are requested to give 2 votes to each of the other three candidates viz. Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Vasantram Jamietram.
This arrangement is arrived at with the full consent of the Municipal Election Committee and all the Congress candidates.

Appeal To Marwaris

Umashankar Dixit and Shreeniwas Bagarka, Secretaries, Marwari Sammellan, Bombay, write:—
To-day is the day for Municipal Elections. To-morrow the voters will go to the polls to vote for the candidates of their choice.
As regards the Marwaris of Bombay, they have always been with the Congress, have worked according to its instructions and supported it through thick and thin. They know, fully well, that Congress is the only institution, working for the well being of the country.
We appeal to the Marwari Voters to vote solidly for the Congress, as the Congress has entered this Civic Contest with a definite policy and equally definite programme.
Congress is committed to implement every item of the Manifesto on the basis of which it is seeking the popular suffrage. We have no doubt in our minds, that as our interests are safe in the hands of the Congress, our Marwari voters will cast their all votes in favour of Congress candidates only, and none else.

To Voters Of Matunga-Sion

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—
Our attention has been drawn to a handbill widely distributed in the Matunga-Sion Municipal Constituency embodying an appeal to Kannadigas to vote for the Congress candidates in that Constituency. The handbill is signed by several prominent persons. While we thank the signatories to this handbill for their loyalty to the Congress, we have to correct an omission which must have unintentionally occurred in the said handbill. While voting for the Congress candidates, all voters, including Kannadigas, in this Constituency, must remember that there are three Congress candidates for this Constituency and they are:
1. Mr. B. N. Maheshwari.
2. Mr. G. T. Patankar,
3. Mr. K. A. Subramanian.
We have not the least doubt that all voters having loyalty to the Congress will vote for all the Congress candidates.

SOME ELECTION DO'S AND DON'TS

Do's

1. Vote for the Congress candidates.
2. Vote early during morning hours, to avoid impersonation.
3. Exercise your right of vote and vote in very large numbers.
4. Take your neighbours with you when you go to the polling booth.
5. Mark on the Ballot Paper only as many Crosses as there are seats allotted to your Constituency.
6. Distribute your votes as instructed by Congress.
7. Remember while voting that you are voting for Congress and not for caste, religion, communalism or even provincialism.

Don'ts

1. Don't stay away from the polling booth.
2. Don't miss your vote.
3. Don't sign your Ballot Paper.
4. Don't make more Crosses than the seats allotted to your constituency.
5. Don't make rush and noise.
6. Don't impersonate.
7. Don't wait for conveyance.
8. Don't allow passions and prejudices to have any place in these elections.

CONGRESS EXPECTS EVERY VOTER TO DO HIS DUTY BY THE NATION.
—B. P. C. C.

ELECTRIC HORNS BAN

Bombay Govt.'s "No" To Police

The notification by the Commissioner of Police Bombay, regarding ban on electric horns will be cancelled shortly, the Government of Bombay having decided not to give effect to it.

KELKAR'S SIGNATURE FORGED?

Alleged Fraud On Indore's Ex-Maharaja

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 5.
The Poona City "B division" police are at present busy investigating a peculiar case of fraud in which Sir Tukojirao Holkar, the ex-Maharaja of Indore, is alleged to have been relieved of a sum of Rs. 2,000.
Dattatraya Baburao Ghune, a worker in the local Dhangar community to which also belongs the ruling family of Indore, is alleged to have addressed a letter to Sir Tukojirao requesting him to donate a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards a charitable dispensary that was to be started here. The letter, it appears, was written in the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, whose signature, it is further alleged, was forged at the end of it.
The letter is reported to have contained along with that request from Mr. Kelkar the instruction that the amount might be sent to Mr. Ghune, the secretary of a Dhangar Samaj, as he i.e. Mr. Kelkar would be going on a trip to Kashmir.
Believing it to be a genuine letter from Mr. Kelkar himself Sir Tukojirao sent the money by a crossed cheque, which it appears, was credited through a third person's account in a local bank.
All was well until one day Mr. Kelkar received a communication from the ex-Maharaja inquiring whether he had received the amount alright. After the shock of surprise had ebbed away, Mr. Kelkar placed the matter in the hands of the police, who traced the matter back to Ghune's forged letter.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS IN BARODA

BARODA, Feb. 5.
Within the last two months, over Rs. 21,00,000 of reduction in land revenue and local cess for a period of five years, over Rs. 6,00,000 remissions and over Rs. 9,00,000 suspension in the current year have been given as relief, over and above relief in past arrears," says the official summary of important activities of the Baroda Government during the month of January.
Referring to Prohibition, it says: "To help the prohibition in "dry areas" schemes introduced by the Government of Bombay in talukas situated on the borders of the Baroda State territories, viz., Bardoli, Jambusar and Wagra talukas and Ahmedabad city, the Government have decided to close 32 shops and to retain 51 shops as agreed to at a joint conferenceof the excise Commissioner of Bombay and Baroda at Ahmedabad on August 16, 1935, in respect of country liquor and charas shops, and from August 1, 1939, in respect of toddy shops.
"It has further been laid down that licences will be black-listed if it is proved that liquor or toddy is smuggled in the prohibited area from the Baroda State liquor or toddy shops. No new shops will be opened within ten miles of the "dry" area border of Ahmedabad and Bardoli zones."

LEAGUE SECRETARY AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.
Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League will arrive here tomorrow morning. Local Muslims have arranged to give him a warm reception at the station. He will first meet members of the Working Committee of the Muslim League tomorrow noon and ascertain from the Muslim demands to be submitted to the C. P. Premier for discussion.
Later Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan will meet Pandit R. S. Shukla, the Premier, at the latter's residence tomorrow evening for informal discussions, when all Muslim M.L.A.'s of the Central Provinces have been invited to be present.
Twentyone arrests were made today in three batches of seven each, near the main entrance to the C. P. Secretariat in connection with the Muslim Satyagrha over the Vidyamandir Scheme.—A. P.

Kruschen Made Me a New Woman
"For years I suffered from headaches. There were times when my head felt like a ton weight. I also had stabbing pains in my shoulder. Two months ago, I started taking Kruschen. Now everything is changed. To-day I am a new woman. Kruschen is wonderful!"
If you suffer as this woman did, follow her example—take Kruschen first thing every morning. Its six mineral salts will have a tonic effect on all your organs. Kruschen feeds and nourishes the blood. It awakens the liver, kidneys and intestines to new activity, until every irritating poison is washed out of your body.
Then headaches and pains in the joints go for good. You get no more fits of depression. New energy surges through you. And you have that youthful "Kruschen Feeling" which has brought health and happiness to millions of people all over the world.
Start at once. Get your bottle of Kruschen to-day, from any chemist, store or bazar.
You, too, can have that KRUSCHEN FEELING

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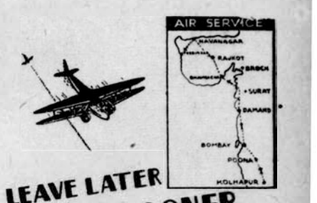
KATHIAWAR, POONA & KOLHAPUR



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1939

A PROGRESSIVE RULER

The sudden death of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda removes a Ruler who long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most progressive Princes of India. Sayajirao ascended the Baroda gadi in 1875 when he was only a boy of twelve and he was invested with full powers only six years later. During his long rule of fifty-eight years he laid special stress on the spread of education and social reform and in both these fields he did splendid pioneer work. Himself a cultured scholar and ardent social reformer, he was the first to make primary education compulsory, to spread mass education through a wide network of village libraries, to popularise systematic physical culture, to penalise child marriages through legislation, to ameliorate the condition of the so-called untouchables, and to introduce several other social reforms in his State. He had also the reputation of being a proud, patriotic ruler who refused to dance attendance on representatives of British imperialism. The incident at the Delhi Darbar of 1911 was but one of several such which marked him out as one who refused to be a subservient ruler. Unfortunately in matters of constitutional reform he did not show half the zeal he displayed in promoting social and educational reform. It is, however, believed that he and his Diwan contemplated appointing a Committee of Reforms with wide terms of reforms. Would that a Ruler whose reformist zeal promised so much even decades ago had lived long enough to be a constitutional ruler! There can be no better memorial to him than for his successor to grant to the people of the State the boon of responsible government. There can be no doubt that he was a great Indian and for many years his pioneering zeal inspired efforts for social and educational reforms in many parts of India. While, therefore, we offer our sincerest sympathy to Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, the members of the late ruler's family and the people of Baroda State, it is no exaggeration to say that their sorrow is shared by the whole country.

A "Nefarious Plot"

The article in the current number of "Harijan," purporting to give an authentic account of a recent meeting of the Princes in Bombay, only confirms the long current rumours about the decisions of this meeting. The main decisions were: (1) "Praja Mandals to be crushed immediately; (2) foreign agitators to be severely dealt with and deported; and (3) reconciliation and repression. These decisions and the Bikaner Maharaja's comments thereon, justify Gandhiji's remark that there seems to be "a nefarious plot to crush the movement for liberty." The plot is not merely being hatched, it is being carried out systematically and drastically. In many States attempts are being made to crush Praja Mandals even before they take up any "subversive" activities. In Hyderabad the State Congress was banned practically before it was formally inaugurated. In far too many States inconvenient "outsiders" are forbidden even to enter the State territory. In Jaipur even a native of the State like Seth Jamnalal is prohibited from entering the State and is arrested for defying the prohibitory order. In numerous States repression is rampant, "reconciliation" being only nominal. The kicks are everywhere in evidence, though the machiavellian policy is that "kisses are to go hand in hand with kicks." It is well that is so, for in Gandhiji's words, "henceforth Rulers' favours are to be suspected."

There need be no more doubt about the "nefarious plot." Nor need there be any more doubt about the attitude of the British officials of the Political Department. There also need not be any surprise at the Princes and all other vested interests making common cause and resorting to desperate methods to crush the people. It is rather a matter for hope that the people of the States are determined not to yield to repression but to pursue their agitation for Responsible Government till the goal is reached. It is also most encouraging to note that Congress and Congressmen are identifying themselves more and more with the struggle in the States. Gandhiji is prepared to make the struggle in one State an all-India issue provided, of course, the struggle satisfies certain essential conditions laid down by him.

Rajkot bids fair to be an all-India issue. And it deserves to be one. The struggle here has so far been conducted on exemplary lines almost exclusively by the people of the State. It has been scrupulously non-violent and free from any communal disharmony. These are by themselves good reasons why Rajkot deserves to be an all-India issue, a test case for the ultimate benefit of all States and the whole country. But there is another sound reason. After the people had won a solemn promise from their Ruler for responsible government, British officials of the Political Department butted in and, presumably with the co-operation of other Princes, are attempting to coerce the Ruler of Rajkot into forswearing himself and depriving the people of their hard-won rights. In these circumstances it will be sheer cowardice for Congress and the people of the provinces to look on while the people of Rajkot are being made victims of a "nefarious plot." The people of Rajkot and Gandhiji are prepared to take up the challenge of the plotters. And it is clearly the duty of the Congress and the country to support them in every way.

The Moral

The most significant thing about the recent meeting of the Grand Fascist Council is that Il Duce did not give himself up to a fiery and bellicose outburst against France. The credit for Signor Mussolini's unexpected tameness must go to President Roosevelt. His militant speech —later denied—which almost amounted to a warning that America would join France in case of aggression against the latter knocked a wholesome amount of sense into both the Dictators so that Herr Hitler—of all persons —counselled Signor Mussolini not to precipitate matters and Il Duce accepted the advice. Indeed President Roosevelt is reported to have thrown Italian official circles into utter confusion and even anti-Franch propaganda has disappeared from the Italian Press. Now, whether President Roosevelt did or did not hold out the alleged threat, the moral of the incident is unmistakable and undeniable. It is that if democracies firmly challenge Fascism, its dictators will turn tail. The incident proves the fantastic folly of the policy of appeasement. It shows that Mr. Chamberlain is either devoid of even normal courage or, worse still, he is deliberately playing the role of agent to Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler.

With The New Fourth Route Army

The Army Medical Service: How It Works And What It Needs

(BY AGNES SMEDLEY)

SOUTH OF NANKING.

I haven't time to say all there might be said about needs and conditions. I look right and left and do not know where to begin. I've visited so far three hospitals with Out-Patients Departments attached. Each hospital had around 150 (one had 143) sick and wounded. Only one hospital had wounded alone because the chief problem is sickness. Each Out-Patient Department had around 200 civilians and men of the armed forces to care for each day, but one had an average of 280. I saw them come the "halt, the lame and the blind." This Army brought the first medical service in this region and people come carrying the sick and injured from 50 to 100 li away. From the civilian population the army draws its recruits, so the health of the civilians is of great importance. The sicknesses are too numerous to record. Years of under-nourishment of the Army has left heavy marks upon it. I find the following chief cases in the hospital: malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery, small-pox, stomach ulcers, leg ulcers, upper respiratory infections—including influenza and pneumonia—scabies, (90 per cent. of the Army has scabies), trachoma, and hookworm. In the hospitals lie civilians, old men and little boys, wounded by the Japanese. The hospitals I have seen are in the rear—although we live under the sound of heavy artillery and squadrons of airplanes. Right at the fighting front around Nanking, Chinkiang, Wusih are hundreds of sick and wounded Army men. They lie in the farmhouses and cannot be brought to the rear because it would take weeks and many would die. Those that can be brought are.

Excellent Organisation

With all this, this is the finest medical service I've seen in the Army Medical Service. I find Dr. Sheng is a real scientist and an excellent organiser. In the rear base hospital for the wounded they have a first-rate laboratory, and excellent operating theatre. In that hospital I saw the first scientific kitchen in China. It was a joy to behold! Spotless, all things boiled, the cook and the whole business under the eye of a head nurse, a trained woman nurse of years' standing. Rules (orders) were on the wall; a committee of two wounded inspected to see about the purchase of food, etc. In the hospital I saw white-clad women nurses feeding patients with spoons. That hospital and another are experimenting in all kinds of things; trying to make "vaseline" from the bean of the wax tree because we do not have enough vaseline to mix with sulphur for scabies. In that hospital, and also another, carpenters and tin-smiths were employed by the month, and they make everything from "bottles" of bamboo to delousing stations. In the rear base hospital they have a supply department for the entire Army Medical Service. Highly organised. There sit men and women preparing antiseptic bandages and little first-aid dressings for each man to carry with him when he goes to the front. The carpenters prepare small wooden boxes to contain round 15 pounds of medical supplies; ropes built into the boxes, so a man can swing one on each end of a carrying pole. They send out 80 of these boxes a month. But much they cannot send because they do not have it. Because of this great need, which is growing more and more, Dr. Sheng and Dr. Wu are leaving for Shanghai to ask organizations for medical supplies. We are short of nearly everything and we need a thousand and one things not only for the immediate present, but as a reserve in the future in case we are isolated and cut off. However, we have another fearful need—money. The winter is here and this army, unlike the 8th., cannot raise money locally. It is under the command of the Central Army Chief in this war zone. It cannot raise a cent locally. So it needs money. Take this problem: 2 weeks ago around 500 workers with their families came here from the refugee camps in Shanghai. Nearly all had scabies, were anaemic and many did not even have shoes on their feet. They with 1,400 others are in the training camp here for the Army. It is now fearfully cold in this region, yet we do not have money to make padded winter garments. Even the army does not yet have these,

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

POPULATION IN INDIA

Need For A Check

(By B. D. Wagh).

I

"Real income per capita was dwindling, is dwindling and will dwindle, if people of India do not stop this appalling rate of multiplication... Indian masses are on the verge of starvation and yet the increase in population is going on unabated. I hang down my head in obloquy and shame..." Thus declared the President of the All-India Women's Conference held at Lucknow in January, 1933. This is so wholly just a sentiment that it is a matter of ignominy and crying shame that our leaders and social reformers, should shirk consideration of this vital problem of All-India importance, which if allowed to remain untackled, would threaten, in course of the next two decades or so, the very existence of the lowest strata which comprises nearly sixty million souls.

Birth And Death Rates

The birth-rate in India to-day is 39.7 per mile.

India has the second highest birth-rate in the world to-day. The aggregate income remaining the same the addition every year gradually dwindles the per capita income, with the result, that already half fed mouths have to subsist on mere crumbs. This obviously leads to low vitality, high mortality and less productive efficiency due to shortness of life.

India has the highest death-rate in the world. Child mortality, due to fragile and emaciated health of parents and especially that of mother, and also other causes such as mal-nutrition and crude methods employed during delivery, is shocking enough. One child out of every four, dies before it reaches an age of ten.

By 1941 India will have reached a population of at least 400 million souls. With the present method of agriculture and with limited acreage of land, it is simply impossible to sustain, such a population on socially desirable minimum nutrition standard.

The average expectation of life in India is only 25.4 years, whereas in England it is 58 years; in America it is 57 years, and in France it is 51 years. An average Indian is removed from this world, just at a time, when he begins to earn. Only conceive the colossal loss of income India is subjected to, which is estimated at 1100 crore of rupees, annually, due to this shortness of life. The hardships caused to destitute wife and hapless children, when the prime supporter is suddenly snatched away, are simply shocking.

The Cause

Over population is the cause of all this misery. India is mainly an agricultural country and aggregate income remaining the same, any increase in the population tends to upset the whole economic equilibrium. The adjustment of human numbers to available food supply has already reached such close approximation in almost all parts of India, that slight variations, in the cropped area, are accompanied by its marked disturbances in the trend of re-productivity and mortality. "In India the standard of living is the lowest, consistent with the bare maintenance of life, as would appear from the fact, that there is no margin of reserve to permit of birth and death rates being maintained anywhere, near the normal, when there is a slight variation of food supply as measured by cropped area."

Need For Birth Control

To increase the per capita income and also to raise the standard of living thereby, two important solutions offer themselves and they are (1) Birth control and (2) complete Industrialization of India. If once the standard of living is raised, the increase in population will slowly dwindle. Low fertility is directly related to high standard of living. Fecundity and longevity do not go together. It is an established fact, that fecundity is at the sacrifice of longevity and that communities desirous of attaining longevity, should as a preliminary measure reduce their birth-rate.

Birth control is a prime necessity especially amongst the lower strata of Indians to-day which comprises of 24 crores of people. It is a necessity, whose importance no one can over-emphasize. I do not thereby wish to suggest, that all our political economic and social ills, will be remedied by birth control alone. There are manifold causes which have augmented this appalling misery but this reckless increase in population every decade, is the most important cause, to which many of these ills owe their origin.

Women's Support

Women in India, unlike women of the west, are normally shy, but of late (it is of course a happy sign of the times) some of them have come forward and advocated birth control. I quote below the resolution passed at Lucknow session of the All-India Women's Conference.

"This conference feels that on account of low physique of women, high infant mortality and increasing poverty of the country, men and women should be instructed in methods of birth control, in recognised clinics."

Birth control must reduce death rate because it will reduce birth-rate also.

Birth control will reduce high infant mortality. "We will have spaced babies."

There is no possibility of raising the standard of living unless there is a reduction in the number of mouths to be fed.

Production in India is not ahead of population and consequently birth control is necessary.

Preventive Checks Better

There are preventive as well as positive checks, on birth. Preventive checks, such as, postponing marriages deliberate self-control, lower fertility per marriage, use of contraceptives, absence of husband or wife, do affect to an extent the multiplication of human being and are better than positive checks. Positive checks are those adopted by nature in the form of epidemics and

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT

A London cable suggests a number of interesting developments in connection with the Palestine Conference. The Arab delegates with the exception of the Anti-Mufti Defence Party "Representatives"—do the former include the Trans-Jardonians?—are reported to have arrived at an agreement. If this report is correct we cannot but welcome it. More interesting, however, is the anxiety of the British Government that the Defence Party "representatives" should not strike a discordant note. If this anxiety is real and genuine why a Defence Party was so painfully "discovered" by the British, if it was not actually invented? Or is the British Government's "anxiety" merely a tactical move for the purpose of appearing innocent?

SHAMEFUL AND UNSPANISH

The news that the rebel 'planes bombed recently the lorries carrying Spanish, highly-priced and historic art-treasures for safe-custody is not particularly shocking. The record established by the German Junkers which blew to bits the congregations in Santa Maria and the Church of the Jesuit Fathers at Durango in the Basque country is hard to beat. Both Father Rafael Billalabeitia and Rev: Don Carlos Morilla, who was caught in the act of elevating the Host, along with their faithful, did not live to express their approving admiration for this glorious act of restoration of the Catholic Church in what the Jesuit press describes as un-Spanish Spain: but the living have to speak for the, in this instant, inglorious dead murdered deliberately by the saviours of the Church.

WHO IS CIVILISED?

Throughout the Fascist invasion, the Spanish Republican Government has sought, frequently at the sacrifice of important military advantages, to preserve the monuments of Spanish industry, religious sentiment, building instinct and sense of art. Composed of men who, with their divergent political ideas and ideological interests, represent a truly national will and a Spanishness that will certainly outlive the lethal powers of foreign heavy artillery and bombing 'planes, and high explosives—literally weapons of hell —that Government has always received the spontaneous support of the world of creative arts and culture. When the Fascist siege paralysed the normal peaceful life of Madrid and Barcelona—the city sung in memorable words of Cervantes we quoted the other day—Spanish and foreign artists, including bull-fighters and the brilliant 'gitanas' of passionate, gay Spain of other days, vied with one another in giving the highest number of performances for the benefit of the Government. Foreigners have died on the Spanish barricades for a living dream of democracy, national freedom and civilisation. Who is civilised? Who is Spanish? This treacherous and shameful act in the betrayal of the Espana of Goya, Velasquez and Picasso gives a final and irrevocable answer.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

Government's statement made in the Central Assembly that the Chatfield Committee's report will not be published and its recommendations will not be referred to the Assembly for consideration is not quite surprising. We were prepared for it by the forecasts of the report made a few days ago by some British papers. The suspicions roused by those forecasts that the Committee's recommendations were most reactionary are only confirmed by the Government of India's decision, obviously dictated by the British Government, to keep the report secret and not even to refer the recommendations to the Assembly. It is now becoming more and more clear that for several years to come there will be neither any reduction of the military burden nor speeding up of Indianisation of the Army. The time has come for the Congress and Congress Governments to devise effective measures to make the Government of India responsive to public opinion.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY CITY.

The February number of the Public Information series, issued by the Government of Bombay, contains an encouraging review of the progress of prohibition in the province. It is encouraging not merely because of the success that has attended the past measures of prohibition but also because of more extensive measures announced by Government. It is believed by many that prohibition will not be long in being enforced in Bombay city. It is certain prohibition will be a boon to the City, particularly to its numerous factory workers. Prohibition will undoubtedly reduce crime in the City and Suburbs. It is true there are some peculiar difficulties in enforcing prohibition in this area. But if Government, the Municipal Corporation, and the local Congress Committees co-operate, as they have done in Ahmedabad, the difficulties can be overcome soon enough. The certain success of the Congress in the Municipal elections will facilitate such co-operation as the Congress candidates are pledged to the promotion of prohibition in the City.

END THAT CONTROVERSY

One of the most unfortunate aftermaths of the recent disturbances in Baroda has been the acrimonious and at times unbridled controversy which is being conducted in a section of the Gujarati and Marathi press. Lurid descriptions are being broadcast of the happenings in Baroda, baseless insinuations are being hurled about and instead of putting oil on troubled waters, certain irresponsible journals are trying their best to fan the embers of provincial antagonisms. This is reprehensible in the extreme and, indeed, a good deal of the responsibility for the recent outrages in Baroda can be attributed to those sensation-mongering papers. Mr. Kher, therefore, has done well to point out in the press communique which he has issued that liberty of the press does not mean licence to publish anything. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Premier's appeal will have a restraining effect and that instead of fomenting passions all sections of the press will help in re-establishing the cordial relations that have existed among the two communities in Baroda and elsewhere.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"Now if anything is certain, it is that nothing can last for ever. If treaties which protect petty tyrants are never to be revised, if the Paramount Power is for ever to have the obligation of 'honour' to defend the indefensible, then some day irresistible force will encounter irremovable object and according to the classic answer to this problem something will go to smithereens."

—"The Statesman" of Calcutta.

* * * *

According to a Rajkot report, the Agency Resident has been called to Delhi by the Viceroy.

Our—er—warmest wishes accompany him.

* * * *

Rajkot authorities contradict the report that the Thakur Sahib's mother appealed to the Resident against police excesses.

We are glad to be assured that she didn't approach Mr. Gibson with any appeal.

* * * *

"Those who think that the solidarity of the Congress will be disrupted will find themselves more grievously mistaken."

—Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Doubting Thomases must note that the ex-President of the Congress speaks with unquestionable authority.

* * * *

According to a Madras report, certain Socialist leaders "left for Calcutta this evening to attend the Socialist Conference convened by the Congress President."

Prominent among distinguished leaders who are attending this Socialist Conference are Comrade S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Comrade M. S. Aney.

* * * *

The Sind Premier declares that his Cabinet would follow the Congress programme more or less on the lines of the Congress Provinces.

The fact that Mr. Allahbaksh chooses the Congress for his guide constitutes another anti-Muslim atrocity on the part of the Congress which Mr. Jinnah and the Raja of Pirpur must immediately bring to the notice of Muslims.

* * * *

"....the Muslim League were finally enticed into the same camp by a Congress amendment, making a reference to Palestine."

—Anglo-Indian report.

'Enticed? Certainly not. They were forced reluctantly.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah's appeal to Corporation voters: "This is the first time that the League, as a party, has put forward its candidates with a definite policy and programme."

The first item of which is to find the definite policy and programme. At least it ought to be.

* * * *

In an "anti-piracy" campaign launched by AIR at Peshawar the defaulters detected are reported to include high civil and Military Officers.

The Junior Colleague has great pleasure in sending to the distinguished pirates the—er—appropriate message.

* * * *

"At 1-30 p.m. on December 24 the Littorio Division smashed the enemy's front at Seros. To-day at the same hour the Littoria Division occupied Gerona."—Message to Il Duce.

What a golden chapter of accidents and coincidences!

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a susceptible youth is hard hit by a soft glance.

It's wonderful how brave the average man is after the battle.

A man could afford to buy diamonds for his wife if he weren't married.

There is no patent on the fire escape made by sending in your resignation.

A compound fracture of the neck is said to be the only sure cure for the grumbling habit.

Sometimes it is said of a man that he drinks like a fish—but he imbibes a different brand.

Split In Republican Government

Several Ministers Cross Frontier

Sequel To Franco's Demand For Complete Capitulation

PARIS, February 6.

Senor Azana's departure from Spain is considered in usually well-informed political circles to signify a complete breach with Dr. Negrin and others in Republican Government, as he is unwilling to support the line of resistance proposed.

CHANGE IN NEGRIN'S PLANS

Dr. Negrin was accompanied by four other ministers, and several Republican officials. They handed over their pistols and machine-guns as they crossed their Frontier.

It is not known what caused the sudden change in Dr. Negrin's plans. As reported earlier, at the Cabinet meeting near Figueras, he had decided that he would leave immediately for Madrid and Valencia zone. Catalonian and Basque presidents, Senor Companys and Senor Aguerre are already in France and Senor Azana is proceeding to Paris.

SPLIT IN GOVT.

Several Paris newspapers describe "peace talks" at Perpignan alleging that there was a split in in the Republican Government over the Possiblity of further resistance. "Le Jour" and "Echo De Paris" says that long conversations took place at Perpignan on Sunday between the British Minister, Mr. R. C. S. Stevenson, the French Ambassador M. Jules Henry and Senor Delvayo, and several times they got in telephonic touch with the French Government.

FRANCO'S DEMAND

"LePoque" says that General Franco has refused peace proposals put forward by Dr. Negrin through Mr. Stevenson. Gen. Franco rejected suggection of a Plebiscite and demanded complete capitulation.

The paper adds that following Gen. Franco's refusal, serious divergencies arose among the Republican ministers, ending in a complete breach.

Meanwhile, there are terrible scenes of suffering at Leperthus and Cerbere and hundreds and thousands of refugees are making for the Frontier in a desperate plight of starvation and exposure.—Reuter.

RETREAT OF REPUBLICAN FORCES

PERPIGNAN, Feb. 6.

All members of the Spanish Republican Cabinet are now in France according to information received from the Frontier.

It is estimated that nearly 13,000 Republican troops have crossed the Frontier and a number of guns and aeroplanes have also been brought over. This follows the removal of all barricades.

It is estimated that between hundred and hundred-forty thousand soldiers are coming They are being sent to concentration camps at Argeles, Barcahes and elsewhere after being disarmed.

Republican forces are covering their retreat making a fight to the finish stand behind Seodeurgel.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN GOVT.'S MOVE FOR MEDIATION

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Reuter understands that the Spanish Republican Government approached the British Government on the question of Mediation. No formal note has, however, been sent.

Meanwhile, steps to bring about a cessation of needless bloodshed in Spain are being taken by Britain in close co-operation with France.

The exact nature of the steps is not known, but it is stated endeavours are being made to keep close touch with both sides.—Reuter.

Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar, Maharani of Baroda.

H. H. Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwar III as he was when he ascended the Gadi.

BACK TO VALENCIA

PARIS, Feb. 5.

A joint French-Spanish conference at Leperthus has decided that after all the civilian refugees on the frontier have been cleared troops will be allowed to enter after laying down arms and will be sent to a concentration camp at Argeles.

The entire region between Perpignan and the frontier has been made a military zone and civilians are not allowed there without special passes.

It is understood that the Republican Government intends to establish itself in Valencia.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Modern Projectiles

It is better not to have much to say about the weapons of war men have forged for themselves in these modern days, for they are so terrible that the size and power of them frightens many of us. But there is no denying the fact that we have achieved marvellous results—even though we have not the sense to see the stupidity of it all.

Some marvellous developments in the manufacture of projectiles, for instance, have in the last few years proved that our investors are as ingenious as ever.

For the last 150 years Great Britain has led the way in all such inventions, and one of the most important of these has been in alloy steels.

The strength and hardness of steel have long been the chief factor in the age-long rivalry between weapon and armour. The weapon has again attained ascendancy, and our biggest guns can fire a shell capable of destroying an enemy ship at a distance of 15,000 yards instead of 12,000 yards of an ordinary shell. So a battle-ship armed with this new type of shell could destroy its enemy before that enemy could get near enough to use its guns.

Sir Robert Hadfield a little while ago gave a description of what these new projectiles can do. A 15-inch shell weighing nearly a ton, was fired at modern armour-plate over a foot thick. It perforated this plate in a 300th of a second, removing over six hundredweight of its highly-tempered steel, and then travelled on for nine miles.

In an even severer test in which the shell met a plate not quite so thick at an angle of 30 degrees the projectile travelled on for 11 miles.

These wonderful achievements are due to the work of the scientist in creating new steels by combining this metal with others.

STOP PRESS

ARAB HIGHER COMMITEE'S DEMAND.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Arab Higher Committee delegates are busily engaged in last minute preparations of the case they will present at the London Palestine conference. Briefly the case will be first the recognition of Palestine's complete independence, secondly, replacement of Mandate by a treaty, thirdly, the abolition of the Balfour Declaration, fourthly the immediate cessation of Jewish Immigration and land sales. The question of a possible Contederacy has also engaged attention, but it is felt this subject could be best broached after the signature of a treaty with Britain.—Reuter.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

Why You Should

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Because They Belong To

A DISCIPLINED PARTY

And Are

NOT MERE INDIVIDUALS

AUZURIE PRESENTS NEW ATTRACTION

'Midsummer Night's Dream' In To-day's Programme

To-day (Tuesday) a select programme will be presented by Auzurie and her "Kala Mandal" at their two shows at the Capitol.

Its principal attraction will be a beautiful interpretation of what is described as a "Midsummer Night's Dream" depicting a beggar girl's transformation into a Princess and her romance with her "Prince Charming". Auzurie will be the central figure in the ballet with several pretty girls appearing as fairies amidst spectacular settings, a soft moonlight effect giving an atmosphere of glamour and romance to the whole scene.

Nandini Devi, a member of Auzurie's 'Kala Mandal' at the Capitol.

The programme will also include some popular numbers like "Sita Swayamvar", "Nataraj Nrittya" "Kach and Devyani," "Ajanta Nrittya", "Radha Krishna" ballet, "Bhasmasur Vadh", "Pujaran Nrittya", "Indra Sabha" ballet, the "Ras Shringar Nrittya" of Laxmi and Narayan, "Durga Devi ballet", etc.

Palestine Peace Talks

Arab Case To Be Presented: Efforts To Avoid Split In Ranks

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Arabs who have arrived for the Palestine talks held a number of consultations in the past week including talks with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and it is understood an agreement has been reached. It is expected that when the Arabs meet the British Government representatives on Tuesday Jemal Husseini, who is the Mufti's cousin, will submit the Arab case, and the delegates of surrounding countries will participate in the subsequent discussion.

It is known that the British Government is anxious that all Arabs should form one delegation, and when the Defence Party representatives arrive to-morrow, it is expected that an early meeting will be arranged with other Arabs who will endeavour to persuade them to form one delegation, though stipulating that the Nashashibi Party should only have two delegates.

If an agreement is not reached on this point, it is anticipated that the Mufti Party will continue the discussions with the British Government, but make a declaration in advance that they do not recognise the Defence Party Delegation. Every effort will first be made to obtain unity of action and it is confidently believed that an Arab division will be avoided.—Reuter.

"MANPOWER REGISTER"

Singapore Prepares For Emergency

SINGAPORE, Feb. 6.

The Government will soon announce the introduction in Singapore of a "Manpower Register" of men and women available for an emergency. The scheme will extend to the rest of Malaya but Singapore being the most important as a fortress, will be the first objective of any enemy in the Far East.

The scheme refers only to British European subjects. Non-Europeans, mainly Chinese and Indians, are being enrolled in the A. R. P. organisation.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT. AND INDIAN EXPULSIONS

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Day, Mr. R. A. Butler said that he had received reports from the British Ambassador in Paris concerning the expulsion of three Indian subjects during the past six months.

The British Ambassador had been in communication with the French Government about the cases but the French Government had not seen their way to rescind the expulsion orders.—Reuter.

FATE OF 81 CREW

TOKIO, Feb. 6.

Six out of a crew of 87 of submarine 1-63 have been rescued. The fate of others is not known. The worst is feared.—Reuter.

Srimant Yuvraj Pratap Singh Gaekwar, gandson of the late Maharajah of Baroda, and Heir-Apparent to the Gadi.

SPECIAL POWERS TO BARODA RESIDENT

India Government's Gazette Notification

NEW DELHI Feb. 6.

To enable certain Officers of the Residency in Baroda and Gujerat States to deal, on railway premises, with British Indian subjects attempting unlawfully to enter the Baroda State, Certain civil and criminal powers are conferred by notification issued in a Gazette of India (Extraordinary) to-day.

Criminal jurisdiction is conferred on the Under—Secretary to the Resident, Baroda and Gujerat States, who is given the powers of a First Class Magistrate, on the Secretary to the Resident, who is given the powers of a Sessions Court while civil jurisdiction is given to the Secretary to the Resident who is vested with the powers of a District Court. The High Court in both cases is the Judicial Commissioner in the Western India and Gujerat States.

The powers of these courts will extend to two sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, one Bombay-Baroda-Ratlam-Muttra and the other Amhedbad-Delhi.

The notification came into force from February 1. The Resident is given power to decide whether pending cases shall be brought within the notification or not.—A. P.

REICHSBANK'S NEW MOVE

Abandons Practice Of Buying Bills Of Exchange

BERLIN Feb. 6.

The Reichsbank has abandoned the practice of buying bills of exchange and cheques issued in foreign currencies exclusively at Reichsbank discount rates.

It will in future purchase them at the discount rate of the country in whose currency they are issued

It will also refrain from deducting fee on bills and cheques.—Reuter.

BURGOS, Feb. 6.

Nationalists continue to progress on the coastal sector, having occupied Calonge and Labisbal.—Reuter.

GLOOM IN BARODA

BARODA, Feb. 6.

The news of the passing away of the Maharaja which was received here shortly after the incident has cast a gloor over the city.

The city has been plunged into mourning. Shops in the Bazar locality, usually closing late in the night closed for the day on receipt of the news.—United Press.

Hungarians Open Fire On Czechs

Battle In Frontier Village: Czechs To Investigate Incident

BUDAPEST, Feb. 5.

Czech troops and Hungarian frontier guards fought for 24 hours in a battle near the frontier village Gereny.

The Hungarians are ensconced in Gereny while the Czech fire is alleged to come from a concealed position in the mountains. The Hungarian military commander of the district has protested against "the provocative Czech action".

An official communique issued by the Carpathian Ukraine Government states that 25 heavily armed Hungarian "terrorists" approached the frontier and started firing five heavy machine-guns. The "terrorists" were covered by Hungarian troops. The fighting was continuing in the evening.

"Reuter" learns from military sources that Hungarian and Czechoslovak liaison officers have agreed to meet on Monday to investigate the incident.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ANTI-COMINTERN PACT

PRAGUE, Feb. 6.

"Czechoslovakia must join the Anti-Comintern pact," declared the Propaganda Chief of the Sovak Party at a meeting of Hlinka Guards last night.

He also hinted that Slovakia may want to become completely independent of Prague.—Reuter.

NEW YUGOSLAVIAN CABINET

BELGRADE, Feb. 6.

Zvetkovitch has formed a new Government including M. Markovitch, the Yugoslav Minister in Berlin, as Foreign Minister and also all the five ministers whose resignations caused the crisis.

The Government is expected to be of transitional character and its chief object will be to prepare a solution of the Croatian question.—Reuter.

BENARES RIOT SITUATION

BENARES, Feb. 6.

The District Magistrate to-day imposed 24 hour Curfew Order in a Muslim quarter in the city where one person was seriously stabbed last night. He is, however, progressing. The District Magistrate has relaxed the Curfew Order in Chetganj ward.

Military patrol continues in Victoria Park near which a Hindu-Muslim clash occurred on Saturday night.

The Arya Samajists held the anniversary celebrations in the Town Hall, defying the District Magistrate's prohibitory orders. The celebrations passed off peacefully.—A. P.

SANGAMNER MUNICIPALITY TO BE SUPERSEDED

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Government of Bombay have declared the Municipality of Sangamner to be incompetent to perform its duties and to have abused its powers and to supersede the said Municipality for a period of two years with effect from date of these orders.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Government of Bengal released this afternoon from Dum Dum Jail, a third batch of eight political prisioners before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (E.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or

Apply for Prospectus giving details 80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RATE-PAYERS GO TO POLLS TO-DAY

166 Candidates For 106 Seats

Five Eleventh Hour Withdrawals

CONGRESS TO CONTEST 73 SEATS

BOMBAY, Monday.

BY SUNRISE TO-MORROW, 2,64,646 CIVIC VOTERS OF BOMBAY SPREAD OVER A DISTANCE OF FOURTEEN MILES, FROM COLABA TO SION, WILL BE PREPARING THEMSELVES FOR THE EXERCISE OF FRANCHISE TO CHOOSE 106 CITY FATHERS WHO WILL GUIDE THE DESTINIES OF THE CITY DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

FIVE WITHDRAWALS

Out of the 171 candidates who filed nomination papers, there are only 166 left in the field to-day, five having withdrawn their candidature. The names of those who withdrew to-day are Messrs. Abdul Hussein Essaji, Shivaji Damoder Dongre, Nazimuddin M. Kazi, Ramdeo Singh, R. Thakore and H. F. Maniar.

CONTEST ON PARTY LINES

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE ELECTION IS BEING CONTESTED ON PARTY LINES AND THE INTEREST IS ENHANCED BY THE FACT THAT THE CONGRESS HAS DECIDED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO CAPTURE THE CORPORATION.

THE OTHER PARTIES

The other parties in the field are the Muslim League, the Independent Labour Party, Hindu Election Board, Tenants' Association, Poor People's Party, Left Wing Labour and Liberal. The highest number of candidates have been set up by the B.P.C.C., with 73 candidates contesting the different wards. The Muslim League have 17 candidates, the Independent Labour Party 7, Tenants' Association 6, Poor People's Party 5, Left Wing Labour 3 and Liberal 1. The remaining candidates have no party label.

The services of an army of clerks have been requisitioned to render the arrangements in polling booths perfect.

UNDER EXTENDED FRANCHISE

For the first time in Bombay city to-day, residents who are paying Rs. 5 per month as rent to the landlords, will exercise their rights to elect their own representatives on the Municipal Corporation for the next three years. To get this privilege, the champions of the poor tenants had to put up a hard fight for a number of years before they achieved their object. Time was when only privileged classes were asked to exercise their votes.

In this privileged classes were only included those who were graduates of a recognised university, those who paid wheel taxes, that is those who owned horses carriages and the landlords who paid assessment to the Bombay Municipality. Even L. R. C. P. and S. were excluded from the privilege of exercising votes as they were not seriously taken as graduates.

This state of things prevailed as far as thirty years ago. To-day even a poor mill worker will have a chance to record his vote in favour of his candidate. The Indian National Congress has issued a mandate and that is to vote for only those candidates who are put up by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It is expected from every voter to-day that he will do his duty to the Congress and support the Congress candidates.

"A" WARD CANDIDATES.

There were seven wards before, viz.: A, B, C, D, E, F and G. These wards are now divided into 19 divisions and Polling Booths are erected for the convenience of the voters at 19 centres in the city. A ward is divided into two sections, No. 1 and 2. There are eight candidates for six seats in ward No. 1 and eight candidates for six seats in ward No. 2. The Congress Candidates in No. 1 are: (1) Sjt. Devji Gopalji, (2) Sjt. K. F. Nariman and (3) Sjt. H. R. Pardiwala. For No. 2 the Congress candidates are: (1) Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumji, (2) Smt. Lilavati Munshi and (3) Sjt. Soonderdas Morarji.

The Polling Booth for No. 1 is on the south side of Cooperage Maidan and for No. 2 at Esplanade Maidan on the side of Waudby Road.

"B" WARD CANDIDATES.

The "B" ward is also divided into two sections, No. 1 and No. 2. For five seats allotted to No. 1 ward there are eight candidates and for No. 2 also eight candidates for five seats. For No. 1 the Congress candidates are: (1) Sjt. Devji Ruttonsy (2) Sjt. Narbheram N. Popat and (3) Salesbhoy Abdul Kader. For No. 2 are the following: (1) Dr. D. T. Anklesaria and (2) Sjt. M. R. Borade. The polling booths are at the following places: 1. Near Nowroji Hill and 2. Opposite Police Station at Chinchbunder.

"C" WARD CANDIDATES.

The "C" ward is divided into three sections, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. There are 10 candidates for 5 seats in No. 1 ward, out of whom the following three are Congress candidates (1) Sjt. Meherally, (2) Sjt. Gordhandas G. Morarji and (3) Sjt. Mohanlal A. Parikh. The polling booth is at North Brook Gardens at Grant Road.

In No. 2 there are ten candidates for seven seats. The Congress has put up the following seven candidates: (1) Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia, (2) Sjt. G. N. Desai, (3) Dr. J. V. Vora, (4) Sjt. Manilal J. Seth, (5) Ratilal T. Thakore, (6) Sjt. Umadut Nemani and (7) Sjt. Maneklal N. Vakaharia. The polling booth is at Esplanade Maidan.

For No. 3, there are eight candidates for seven seats. The following five are the Congress candidates, viz., (1) Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, (2) Sjt. R. B. Raut, (3) Dr. M. B. Velkar, (4) Sjt. Mohanlal M. Desai and (5) Sjt. Jethmal Narandas. The polling booth is at Esplanade Maidan near the Chunilal Hut.

"D" WARD CANDIDATES.

"D" Ward is also divided into three sections. In No. 1, for seven seats, the following five are the Congress candidates: (1) Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, (2) Sjt. N. V. Desai, (3) Sjt. Dayabhai Vallabhbhai Patel, (4) Sjt. Ramchandra S. Vagh and (5) Sjt. M. R. Masani. The polling booth is at Gilder Tank, Lamington Road

No. 2 has six seats and the following are the three Congress candidates: (1) Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, (2) Sjt. S. K. Patil and (3) M. V. Godbole. The polling booth is at Gowalia Tank.

For No. 3, for six seats the following four are the Congress candidates: (1) Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukhtanker, (2) Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, (3) Sjt. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and (4) Sjt. Vasantram Jaimatram. The polling booth is at Gowalia Tank.

"E" WARD CANDIDATES

"E" Ward is divided into three sections. For No. 1, for six seats, there are the following four Congress candidates, (1) Sjt. S. C. Thakur, (2) Sjt. Poonjabhai Thakersey, (3) Sjt. K. L. Borkar and (4) Sjt. P. K. Sawant. The polling booth is at the open space at Victoria Gardens.

For No. 2, for six seats, the following three are the Congress candidates: (1) Sjt. S. L. Silam, (2) Sjt. R. A. Gole and (3) Sjt. E. L. Bijla. The polling booth is at Mastan Tank.

The following four candidates are for No. 3 for 7 seats: (1) Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, (2) Sjt. Vithaldas D. Govindji, (3) Sjt. P. N. Kajle and (4) Sjt. V. A. Karapurkar. The polling booth is at Y.M.C.A. play ground, Wylie Road.

"F" WARD CANDIDATES

"F" Ward is also divided into three sections. For No. 1, the following four candidates stand from the Congress for five seats: (1) Sjt. C. J. Shah, (2) Dr. D. G. Tendulkar, (3) Sjt. V. B. Koregaoker and (4) Dr. R. K. Shirodkar. The polling booth is at Parel near G.I.P. Railway Play Ground.

For No. 2 for 5 seats, the four Congress candidates are: (1) Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar, (2) Mrs. Maniben Kara, (3) Sjt. G. B. Nare and (4) Sjt. V. B. Gandhi. The polling booth is at Municipal Ground near Dadar

For No. 3, for 4 seats, the Congress candidates are: (1) Sjt. B. N. Mehesheri, (2) Sjt. K. A. Subramanyam and (3) Sjt. G. T. Patanker. The polling booth is at Lakhamsi Napoo Road, Matunga.

"G" WARD CANDIDATES

The "G" Ward also is divided into three sections. In the first Section 4 seats are allotted for which the following three are the Congress candidates: (1) Sjt. Chimanlal Manchubhai, (2) Dr. T. R. Naravane and (3) Mr. V. M. Nagvekar. The polling booth is at Shivaji Park.

For No. 2 (5 seats) following three candidates have been put up by the Congress: (1) Sjt. I. S. Patel, (2) Sjt. K. P. Singh and (3) Sjt. V. B. Varliker. The polling booth is at Cadell Road.

For No. 3 (4 seats) following are the Congress candidates: (1) Sjt. K. M. Bhujpuria, (2) Sjt. M. R. Kalewar, (3) Sjt. N. S. Kajrolkar and (4) Sjt. Asok Mehta. Polling booth is at Jamshed Mill, Fergusson Road.

Ghodasar Peasants' Demands Granted

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

Ghodasar Ruler has granted the peasants' demand of 50 per cent. reduction in land revenue, after the recent Satyagraha.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

If You Want

GOOD AND CHEAP

HOUSES

Then

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

"WILL FOLLOW CONGRESS PROGRAMME"

Sind Premier's Assurance In Interview With Sardar

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, Premier of Sind, had a brief interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-day when questions relating to the Sind Ministry, it is understood, were further discussed.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", the Sind Premier said that the name of the fifth Minister would be announced in consultation with the Hindu Party, after his return to Karachi. The Sind Cabinet, he said, would follow none other than the Congress programme and try to work for the masses as the other Congress Ministries were doing.

Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh will leave Bombay by 'plane at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR & ANEY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. M. S. Aney, Prof. N. G. Ranga and others who arrived here this morning had informal conversations this afternoon at Rainey Park, the residence of Mr. T. C. Goswami, on various matters affecting the Congress and also on the Leftists' conference which is summoned by Mr. Bose for to-morrow and the day after.

Interviewed by the Press representatives Mr. Iyengar refused to say anything about what they are going to discuss at this informal conference, and requested the press in India not to publish any speculations regarding dissensions in the Congress, which would have the only effect of widening the gulf instead of bridging it.—United Press.

24TH DICTATOR ARRESTED

RAJKOT, Feb. 6.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi, who arrived here by air interviewed Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi at the Sanosara Palace, where she is at present detained. He left by the same 'plane for Bombay.

Six persons, including the 24th Dictator Mrs. Savitaben were arrested to-day. Mr. Babulal has been appointed to succeed Mrs. Savitaben as "Dictator".—United Press

ELECTION BUNDOBUST

Police Ban On Lethal Weapons

A Gazette notification published to-day states that by an order issued by the Commissionar of Police, Bombay, the carrying of swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place or the carrying, collecting or preparing stones or other missiles or instruments is prohibited within the city limits to-day (Tuesday), the day of the Municipal elections.—United Press.

GOONDAISM IN LIMBDI

Armed Dacoits Indulge In Firing And Looting Villages

Sensational reports of alleged terrorism are just to hand from Limbdi in Kathiawar. It is reported that armed dacoits raided two villages, Parsana and Rahol and resorted to firing injuring a number of subjects four of whom are lying in a precarious condition.

About 80 armed dacoits raided Pansina at midnight on Sunday and began attacking the people who came out of their houses on hearing loud noise of the firing. It is also stated that the dacoits terrorised the village for nearly two hours and are reported to have removed the property worth about Rs. 50,000.

At Palol, another gang raided the place at about 2 a.m. on Monday and plundered the whole village after resorting to firing for nearly an hour and a half.

At limbdi thousands of villagers collected before the palace and demonstrated asking Darbar to check goondasism.

The Limbdi Prajamandal has dispatched a party of volunteers with two doctors for relief.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued a statement calling upon the people of Limbdi to observe complete non-violence inspite of gravest provocation.

WITH THE NEW FOURTH ROUTE ARMY

(Continued from Page 6).

and only 2 men in 5 have blankets in the army. There is no need sending garments. This is a cotton region and we can buy cloth in towns to the south and make things cheaply in this region. The cost of transportation from outside for such things is ten times as much as we can make locally. Of course we can't make blankets for the army, but we can make coverings locally for the hospitals if we have money.

Wanted Money

From here we have wired Dr. Lim to send a teaching unit of 20 surgeons, doctors, nurses to aid us in establishing a medical training school. We asked him and Dr. Loo also for medical supplies. I brought with me 25,000 more quinine tablets and 4 sacks of surgical dressings. Also stuff I bought personally for the hospitals—salt cases of soap, face towels, shoes, etc. It's a drop in the bucket of need. However, one thing is clear here that it is not so outside: when you help these people, it is not just a desperate helter-skelter mending of the broken human body. It is building, creating. For instance, let me take the making of vaseline from the wax tree. Or, in Shanghai my new book is in Chinese and Dr. Sheng will collect my royalties from the publisher and use them to buy a small machine shop for the making and repairing of surgical instruments. Also I've seen a machine-shop here making one fine rifle a day with most inadequate means. We want money to establish gauze and bandage-making industries connected with each hospital and we use crippled soldiers who can no longer fight to run these, as also refugees. This army is digging in." If we can get money, we can establish a number of small industries, perhaps even to use this bad, short staple cotton to weave cloth for clothing so we won't have to buy it. Dr. Sheng will try to get and bring back some long-staple cotton seeds for the crop next year.

Japanese Atrocities.

Slightly in the rear is Taiping. Two days ago the Japs bombed the hospital here. There were 1,100 wounded (Szechuan troops) lying in that hospital when I was there a week ago and more were pouring in each night. Dr. Lim had just sent a Red Cross unit to help the Army Medical Service there. Then two days ago that hospital was wiped out when the Japs dropped 100 bombs on the town and many on the hospital. We have not yet been able to learn if all the wounded were killed and what happened to the doctors and nurses. That is the 40th Army hospital, under Dr. Chen Ping's direction. I wish you would give international publicity to such continued Japanese atrocities.

My translator and I are now translating a captured Japanese diary. It is rather long. We will send it to U. S. A. for publication. It's a beastly thing, showing the Japanese hunting down girls in little villages, chasing them through the streets for hours, raping them, then shooting the ugly ones because they are ugly. In some letters we have translated Japanese soldiers complain that all the beautiful girls have vanished from China because of the war, but we still search for them everywhere." I do not know if some of these things can be published. They show the Japanese army going to brothels filled with Chinese women captives, each night and each afternoon. Nanking is packed full of them. Chinese Government buildings in Nanking are billets for Japanese soldiers. Through the diaries and letters run the fear of these Japs for the night attacks of the guerrillas. One diary tells how the Japs caught three of them and beat them to death slowly until they first went insane.

A SHORT STORY.

A Lot Of Kidding

BY MEREDITH SCHOLL.

Usually Eddie would stand for a lot of kidding. This was different. This was serious. He didn't crack a smile when Stan Burt referred to Estelle Hampton as "Granny." It suddenly dawned on us that Eddie was in love. So we stopped kidding him, and held a council of war.

Something had to be done. We four had lived together since we landed in New York two years previous. It wasn't that we had formed a pact against getting married, but there was an understanding that when one of us did show any of the well-known symptoms the other three would—well, sort of pass on the dame in question.

Estelle Hampton was a hostess in a downtown night spot. She was blonde and blue-eyed and thirty-seven. Eddie was twenty-six. He came from a good family. Some day he was going to inherit money. Maybe Estelle knew about the money. Maybe not. Maybe she really loved the kid. Anyway, we decided to take a hand.

There wasn't much point in trying to argue Eddie out of it. The dope was blind—blind to common sense, and mad about Estelle.

So we decided to hold a party. We fixed up the rooms and invited in some people we knew and a young married couple to lend dignity to the affair, and we invited Estelle. Now, neither Stan Burt nor Jerry Barber had ever seen Estelle. They had merely heard Eddie and me talk about her. I must say they seemed impressed. They acted as though I had been haywire in my description. They didn't act at all as you'd think two chaps who had spent time and effort to dissuade Eddie from his folly should act.

I was made keenly aware of this circumstance before the evening had begun. I came upon Eddie, looking sour and mad and, I thought, a trifle anxious. I followed the direction of his gaze, and there was Stan Burt dancing with Estelle and acting as though he was enjoying himself. Enjoying himself too much. I began to wonder whether we were going to have two lovesick youths on our hands, and went to look for Jerry Barber.

I didn't find Jerry until that dance was over and another had begun. And then it was too late. Jerry was dancing with Estelle and if Stan Burt had been enjoying himself, Jerry was on top of the world.

I decided to gratify a sudden curiosity about this girl who seemed to be giving Stan and Jerry such a fine time. I captured her for the next dance. It was the first time I had ever talked with her. I must say she had something. An electric quality. A definite—well, something that I don't care to attempt describing. Suffice it to say that when that dance ended I found myself standing quite alone with Estelle in the den, with the lights out, staring through a window that looked towards New York. And, though I can't remember clearly, I'm quite sure I was saying things that would sound silly if I wrote them down here. Estelle appeared to be enjoying my ardor. What would have happened is hard to tell. The door opened. Eddie came in, and I went out.

This, I thought, would be a fine time to grab myself a breath of air and cool off; which I did. Returning fifteen minutes later I came upon Estelle and Stan Burt in the upper hallway, and, although I tried hard not to listen, Stan seemed to be indulging in some of the idioms that had featured my own conversation with the girl. Estelle, judging by her smile and manner, was not discouraging him. What would have happened then I don't know. Eddie suddenly appeared out of nowhere and stood with clenched fists, glaring at Stan.

Stan, at least, had the good grace to be embarrassed. But not Estelle. Estelle laughed a merry, taunting little laugh and went back into the living-room, leaving Eddie and Stan alone. Eddie started toward Stan and there was blood in his eye.

"Just a minute," I said, stepping forward. "Let's forego hostilities a minute. I have an idea. No, Eddie, don't hit him. You may regret it, even though you are justified. Here, come with me, you two. I've something to show you."

I don't mind telling you that as I led Stan and Eddie through the living-room to the den I was a bit worried. Everything depended on Jerry. If Jerry hadn't come through, everything would be lost.

Good old Jerry! There he was by the window in the den playing his part like a major. Estelle was standing close, listening breathlessly while Jerry poured into her shell-like ears the words she loved to hear.

We stopped and they turned, and we looked at each other. I said: "Nice going Jerry. She looks as though she believes you."

We all grinned. All but Eddie. Eddie looked mad and puzzled. So did Estelle, but presently color mounted into her cheeks and her eyes flashed.

"So!" she said. "That's how it is! A game, eh, boys! Why, you miserable little pups, if you think for a single second I believed any of your mush, you're crazy!" She laughed scornfully. "As for you, Eddie Jenkins, I've half a mind to slap your ears down!"

Eddie's fur rose. He hadn't believed his lady-love capable of words like that. He looked at her and looked at us and gradually he caught on, he started to say something, but we jumped on him and held him until Estelle got outside. Then we let him go. He carried on for a while, but gradually his anger cooled and pretty soon he was grinning.

Usually Eddie would stand for a lot of kidding, and now, thank heavens, he was usual again.

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JAIPUR CITIZENS CONGRATULATED

JAIPUR, Feb. 5.

In a joint statement to the Press Mr. Hiralal Sastri, Mr. Chiranjivalala Misra, leader of to-day's Satyagrahis, Mr. Agarwal and Mr. Patni, members of the Working Committee, express their objection to the police forming a cordon in order to keep back the "peaceful" crowd which was "Projamandal-minded", and allege that the proper action for the police was to arrest Pandit Misra and his party if they were found violating the law.

They, however, congratulate the citizens of Jaipur for their "most exemplary behaviour throughout in spite of such a grave provocation."

Official reports received from Sikar, Jhun Jhunu and other parts of the State show that there have hitherto been no disturbances or other immediately apparent repercussions to Mr. Bajaj's arrest.—A.P.

Restrictions On Jai Narainji Vyas Removed

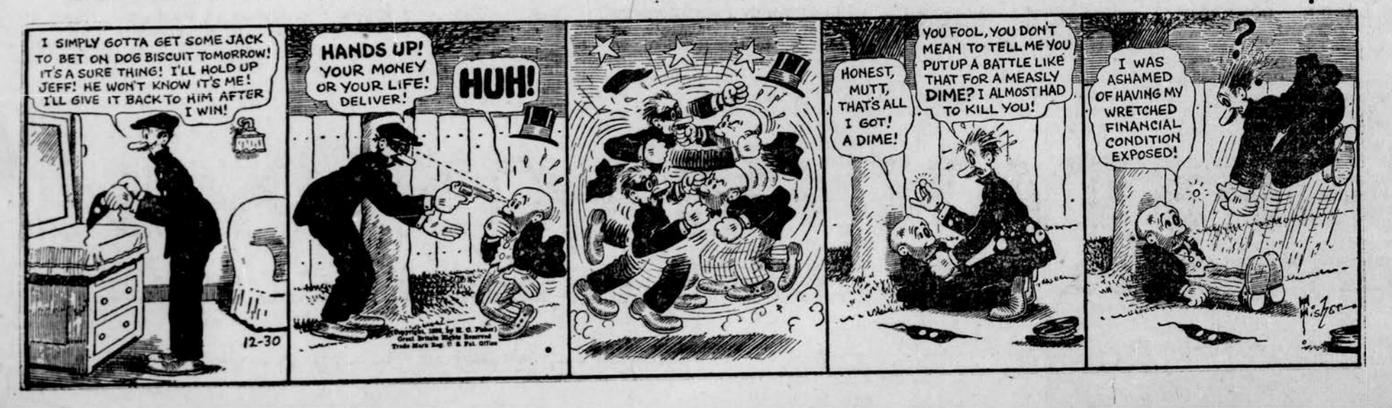
(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, Feb. 5.

The ban and restrictions imposed upon Sjt. Jai Narainji Vyas, the General-Secretary of the All India States' People's Conference, a member of the All India Congres Committee and a renowned leader of Marwar, have been removed by the Government of Jodhpur

MUTT AND JEFF—Ah, Well! Look at a Few Other of the Big Financiers

By BUD FISHER


I SIMPLY GOTTA GET SOME JACK TO BET ON DOG BISCUIT TOMORROW! IT'S A SURE THING! I'LL HOLD UP JEFF! HE WON'T KNOW IT'S ME! I'LL GIVE IT BACK TO HIM AFTER I WIN!
12-30
HANDS UP! YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE! DELIVER!
HUH!
HONEST, MUTT, THAT'S ALL I GOT! A DIME!
YOU FOOL, YOU DON'T MEAN TO TELL ME YOU PUT UP A BATTLE LIKE THAT FOR A MEASLY DIME? I ALMOST HAD TO KILL YOU!
I WAS ASHAMED OF HAVING MY WRETCHED FINANCIAL CONDITION EXPOSED!

Mill Worker Deserves More Than He Gets

NEED FOR HIGHER WAGE AND PAID HOLIDAYS

Dr. Dastur On Unspeakable But Avoidable Illness Among Textile Labourers

"The present routine of the industry does pay some attention to keep the machinery-running in a fit condition, but gives next to no thought about the workman's condition. If I were a Labour leader, I would agitate and agitate for better living and working conditions for the workman and not bother about the wages, for wages will take care of themselves automatically once proper living and working conditions are secured."

This was the opinion expressed by Dr. H. P. Dastur of the Tata Mills Ltd., Bombay, in the course of a Note attached to the Memorandum submitted by him to the Textile Inquiry Committee, which resumed its sitting at the Town Hall on Monday.

In the course of his oral examination Dr. Dastur suggested periodical medical examination of workers as a means of preventing illness and the establishment of canteens for the supply of nutritious food to the workers.

LIVING WAGE STANDARD

In the course of his memorandum Dr. Dastur defined a living wage standard as one that would secure such living and working conditions as would enable him to keep fit mentally, morally and physically and to do his work efficiently. Such a wage would have to be paid partly in kind and partly in coin. The payment of a little more money would not help to improve efficiency in any way. To improve efficiency a workman's living and working conditions would have to be improved. Prohibition, proper residential quarters with enough air, light and water and wholesome food would improve his living conditions.

MAIN CAUSE OF INEFFICIENCY

Further the doctor stated that malnutrition was one of the main causes of inefficiency. Higher wages would go to a certain extent to remedy this, but it was the experience of all workers that malnutrition existed even among those who earned more and spent more than enough on food. The State and the employer could do much towards the removal of malnutrition by bringing within reach of the workman only the right sort of food.

HOLIDAY WITH PAY

He further suggested the granting of a fortnight's holiday with pay. It might be made to help the owner also indirectly if it were made conditional on a certain amount of regular work during the year.

He also thought that an industry enjoying protection should be called upon to give a higher standard of living and working conditions.

WORKER DESERVES MORE

Questioned by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Dr. Dastur said that if things were so arranged that the workers' efficiency increased, the industry could afford to pay more. There was no doubt the worker deserved more than what he was getting at present. But it was no good increasing his pay without improving the living and working conditions of the workers.

He thought that five to seven rupees if properly used were enough to give a workman a balanced diet. The workmen must be educated in the nutritional value of various foodstuffs and till then such food must be supplied to them. He suggested the opening of canteens for this purpose.

HOUSING AND EFFICIENCY

He looked upon housing as only a part of the scheme of increasing efficiency. It was not from any humanitarian point of view that he urged the increase of efficiency, but from the point of view of benefit to the industry itself. To keep the level of efficiency going the employer should be prepared to spend more.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Questioned by Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Dr. Dastur said that a good deal of research was necessary to find out the proper way of tackling occupational diseases.

Questioned about the difficulty of administering the schemes of indirect wage increase, Dr. Dastur said that there should be psychological change. The other problems would solve themselves. He also said that the Government should do what it had to do before it could ask the employers to do anything.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Answering questions put by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Dr. Dastur stated that the dispensaries run by the Mills would not be of great use without periodical medical examination of workers. The dispensaries were run as a measure of charity. He wanted them to be run on business lines. Then instead of being a drag on the industry they would become productive by preventing disease. The periodical overhauling he had suggested might involve some initial expenditure, but in the end it would mean economy.

DINING HALL IN MILLS

Questioned by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, he said that any medical examination should not be for purpose of elimination but for giving help and attendance. If measures of prevention were undertaken the efficiency would increase and consequently production would increase. In that case the millowners would not mind paying higher wages. He did not think it wrong to make medical examination compulsory.

He suggested that every mill should provide a dining hall to the workers.

In a city like Bombay the Millowners could not provide housing unless the Government and the Municipality came to their help.

The more comforts a worker was given the more it would pay to the industry and the owner.

BETTER WAGES NECESSARY

Answering questions put by Mr. K. K. Desai, Dr. Dastur said that better wages were necessary but he insisted that the best way of paying them was not in the form of cash. There must be an equal adjustment all round.

There was unspeakable amount of avoidable illness among the workers. After that was first prevented he would suggest that normal illness could be tackled by a panel system. That is, a worker holding a card could go to one of a panel of doctors practising in the locality, who would treat him free and charge the Bill to a fund to which the worker, the employer and the Government could contribute.

What he aimed at was the perfecting of the human instrument. That could not be done without the satisfaction of human needs.

Dr. Cousins' Tribute To Yeats

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

In a tribute to the Irish poet W. B. Yeats, whose death has been reported this week, Dr. J. H. Cousins, the Irish poet, who collaborated with Yeats for some time, says that for fifty years Yeats gave the world the most distinguished verse in the English language, and some of the choicest of its prose. He led the dramatic revival in Ireland, gave it a series of idealistic plays that will survive the fluctuations of theatrical fashion, and encouraged a realistic drama that healthily influenced the European and American stage. His art was exercised for the sake of his vision of an Ireland freed from external imposition to rise to the height of the "eternal beauty" that he saw as her spiritual birth-right. Dr Cousins adds:

"Behind the varied enthusiasms of a complex personality, I always felt Yeats to be an essential mystic who saw the external world as a perpetually changing improvisation on eternal verities, and the purpose of life as the bringing of the outer personality into harmony with its inner being." Dr. Cousins says that the influence of Indian mythology is seen in Yeats' earliest poems.—A. P.

POPULATION IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6).

other natural calamities, which prune off an excessively exuberant growth of population, and it is sure to leave the survivors demoralized and exhausted and the consequent economic and social disorganization, may be so serious, that the second state of society subjected to such an ordeal, may be infinitely worse, than the first and the decrease in numbers thus unnaturally brought about may go, with an increase of misery and poverty. The result was disastrous. Thus from economic point of view, preventive checks are to be preferred to positive checks, as a remedy for the evils of overpopulation. Positive checks, instead of curing disease, aggravate it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Bombay Governor Leaves Gwalior

GWALIOR, Feb. 6.

Sir Roger and Lady Lumley left Gawlior by the Punjab Mail this afternoon. They were seen off at the Railway Station by the Maharaja Scindia. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Fort when the train left.—A. P.

Indian Sugar Syndicate

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Board of Directors of the Indian Sugar Syndicate have decided to release further fortysix lakhs maunds of sugar for sale into the market by its members.—A. P.

The Bihar Legislative Council, on February 6, refused to take into consideration the Bihar Cess Amendment Bill 1939, by eleven votes to eight. The bill, which stood in the name of Mr. Mobarak Ali, sought to make estates that fall in default liable for recovery of arrears.

STRENGTH OF FORCES IN RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN

(Continued from page 14)

like Russia and Afghanistan and those in India. Mr. Ogilvie said that he was unable in the public interest to give the figures.

Mr. Manu Subedar asked whether the Defence Secretary would take the few party leaders in the House into his confidence in this matter.

Mr. Ogilvie: Government wish to make no invidious distinction between members of the House (Laughter.)

AFGHAN PILOTS

Sardar Sant Singh's question as to Afghan subjects being trained in India also evoked a number of supplementaries, which met with the reply that it was not in the public interest to give further information beyond stating that a number of Afghan pilots have been and are being trained. The Defence Secretary also stated in answer to a supplementary that no other foreigners were being trained.

Replying to a supplementary on the question relating to the types of aeroplanes used in India, the Defence Secretary stated that there was no difference in the types of machine used by the R. A. F. and the Indian Air Force.

Mr. Lloyd, as I must still call him, stated the Finance Member, has not yet completed the report on the possiblity of imposing death duties in India. When I have received the report, I will consider the question of placing it before the House. Until I know the attitude of the Provincial Governments on this subject, I am entirely unable to say whether any legislation will be brought forward.

Replying to a supplementary the Finance Member stated that to the best of his recollection Mr. Lloyd had met most of the Provincial Governments, excepting the Punjab, North West-Frontier, Assam and one another.

Replying to a question by Mr. K. S. Gupta as to the amount of salt imported into India since the discontinuance of the protection to the Salt Industries in the beginning of the current fiscal year, the Finance Member stated that such imports came to 219,070 tons up to the end of December 1938.

Mr. Gupta: Is the present selling price below the cost of production?

Sir James Grigg: Government are unable to say whether the selling price is below the cost of production.

Mr. Gupta: Is it a fact that the present disquieting situation of salt manufacture in India is due to the inroads made by the Aden Salt Works?

Sir James: No. Imports of salt from Aden from April to December 1938 as compared with the corresponding period of 1937 show a decrease of about 40 per cent.

Mr. Gupta: Is the Hon'ble the Finance Member aware that Italy has decided to take advantage of the disorganised state of the unprotected salt industry of this country?

Sir James: No.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Next Session To Be Held At Brindaban

PATNA, (By Mail).

Arrangements for holding the next session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh at Brindaban in Champaran District, North Bihar, which is expected to be attended by Mahatma Gandhi, are proceeding apace.

The Sangh session will be held sometime towards the end of the next month and a flag-station, it is understood, will be erected at Brindaban for the convenience of Mahatma Gandhi and other visitors. The exhibition arranged in connexion with the Sangh and the Sangh meetings will be held at Brindaban but Mahatma Gandhi is expected to address a number of public meetings at a place called Kuarbag about 3 miles from Brindaban.

A large number of volunteers are to be enrolled and trained for looking after the arrangements during the session of the Sangh and appeals are being made by those responsible for conducting the session for funds for the purpose.—A.P.

With a view to prevent the deer of the Dhaniavi Shikarkhana from doing damage to the crops of the surrounding agriculturists, the Baroda Government have sanctioned the construction of an R. C. C. fencing around the Shikarkhana area. The Public Works department has been asked to get the work completed before the completion of the current official year.

DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EYES!
MEDIUM STRENGTH
"CAPSTAN"
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
10 MAGNUMS 10
MAGNUMS
YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU! Notice the fine tobacco of Capstan Magnums — It's excellent colour — it's better aroma! Compare the high standard of manufacture. Agree that this is the smoke you have been looking for. An English made Magnum cigarette possessing all the qualities that better blending alone can produce.
WILLS'S
CAPSTAN MAGNUMS
THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.
CMS/63

Govt. Must Intervene In States

DANGERS OF DELAY

"Statesman's" Advice To Paramount Power

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).
NEW DELHI: FEB. 6.

Evidence is forthcoming that even the non-official Europeans are not satisfied with the present policy of the Government of India towards States.

In a strongly-worded leading article this morning, the "Statesman" says: "IN REGARD TO THE STATES, THE PARAMOUNT POWER IS VITALLY CONCERNED. IT CANNOT REMAIN IDLE SPECTATOR."

The paper further says: "IN OUR OPINION INTERVENTION SHOULD NO LONGER BE DELAYED."

As regards the position in politically backward small Indian States it says: "Like permanent settlement they are supposed to go on for ever. Now if anything is certain it is that nothing can last for ever. If treaties which protect petty tyrants are never to be revised, if Paramount Power is for ever have obligation of 'honour' to defend the indefensible, then some day irresistible force will encounter irremovable object and according to the classic answer to this problem something will go to smithereens.

We have had in Europe of late sufficient examples of what happens when treaties are not revised."

The "Statesman" wants "real and not sham remedy with all speed," and warns the Government: "Paramount Power cannot for ever hold ring between rapidly progressing British India which may resolve to liberate the kinsmen over the borders of small State and its ruler."

Naval Bill Battle In Assembly

(Continued from Page 1.)

Assembly and thanked all those who had co-operated in the long and difficult process of placing the Bill on the Statute Book.

INQUISITORIAL PROCEEDING.

In the course of the consideration of the clauses that followed Mr. Sri Prakasa drew attention to the need to improve the amenities provided in the income-tax offices for the comfort of assessees asked to appear there with books for examination. Mr. Sri Prakasa referred to his own personal experience and said he had had often to wait under the shade of trees for hours before taking his turn to appear before the officer at Benares. There was also the case, he said, of the income-tax officer who, after having examined the books of the speaker's family accounts, proceeded to scrutinise the speaker's bank pass book. An explanation of this procedure given to Mr. Sri Prakasa was that the officer wanted to discover by a comparison of the entries in his book relating, say, to payments to doctors or lawyers with the books of those doctors or lawyers in order to check the accuracy of the accounts of those lawyers and doctors. This, said Mr. Sri Prakasa, was an inquisitorial proceeding and unnecessary.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. Badridutt Pande associated themselves with the demand for improvement of facilities at the income-tax offices and also in the situation of these offices in as central a place as possible.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

Sir James Grigg explained that much of what appeared to assessees as harassment was really explainable by the experience of the department that if the returns sent in by the assessees were accepted without scrutiny or question, the revenues stood to lose as much as 30 per cent. as a result of false or inaccurate returns sent in deliberately or out of forgetfulness or carelessness. Steps had, however, been taken against undue hardships and there had admittedly been great improvement recently since the Income-tax Enquiry Committee reported. As regards amenities at the income-tax offices, if the expectation was of cocktail bars and lunches, he could not hold out any hopes (laughter.)

A voice: Mere iced water is enough.

Improvements in amenities meant money, proceeded Sir James, and if the Bill produced all the money it was expected to produce, then some more amenities could be provided.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING

The House then took up further consideration of the bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act moved in an earlier session by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah to regularise the institution of a Provident Fund Scheme for Seamen and Officers introduced by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. K. Santanam asked the Government of India what steps they themselves were taking to institute a scheme on the lines of the British National Maritime Board to protect the interests of seamen in general.

RULES MUST BE SUPERVISED.

Mr. N. M. Joshi elaborated the point further and urged that the Government of India should see that the rules of the scheme to be introduced by the Scindia Company were properly drawn up. The rules, he asked, should not provide for any qualifying period but should be such that the man would not lose the benefit of the Fund, because he left the service of the Company after a short period. The management of the Fund should be a joint one by employers and employees and expenses of management should be restricted to 2 or 2½ per cent. of the total contributions.

CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Boyle, supporting Mr. Joshi's suggestions pointed out that in England, when similar provisions were introduced, the Shipping Companies arranged for an interchangeable provident fund so that such schemes might not stand in the way of any employee wishing to better his prospects.

Mr. Chettiar wanted that protections afforded under the provident funds law, such as exemptions from attachment, to be extended to schemes that might be introduced under the present bill.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah replying said that there was no dispute about the provisions of the present Bill but certain suggestions were made about some aspects of such schemes which should be borne in mind by Government when approving them. He was, however, unable to give the positive assurances demanded by Mr. Joshi because of the desirability of starting some schemes in order to make a desirable beginning. But, he added, the suggestions made would be borne in mind by Government. The bill, he concluded, was a step in the right direction and when things move in such direction he had no doubt that suggestions made would be carried out.

The Bill was then passed by the House.

INSURANCE BILL SENT TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The House agreed to Sir N. N Sircar's motion for reference to Select Committee of his Bill to amend the Insurance Act. The Bill was introduced on the opening day of the session, February 3 Mr. A. Chettiar, Mr. A. Ayyangar and Mr. K. Santanam in supporting the motion referred to a number of points to which the Select Committee should in their view give its attention, such as the draft rules prepared under the Act, the exemption given to Marine Insurance business from the provisions regarding the keeping of accounts books, evasion of provisions restricting the percentage of commission payable to insurance workers, etc.

Sir N. N. Sircar's Bill to repeal some enactments and amend others was also referred to a Select Committee.

I. P. C. AMENDING BILL

Demand For Jail Reform

A strong demand for jail reform was made in the course of the debate on Mr. Maxwell's motion for reference to Select Committee of the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code in order to alter the punishment prescribed for habitual offenders such as counterfeiters of notes and coins from simple imprisonment for six months to imprisonment of either description. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum and Mr. Sriprakasa rebutted the Government's assumption that rigorous imprisonment would prove deterrent and pleaded for an overhaul of the existing conception of punishment as a cure for criminals. Mr. Sriprakasa said he was sorry to hear that the Congress Provincial Governments composed of former "criminals" had given their approval to the measure.

Mr. Maxwell pointed out that Government could only work on the principles hitherto adopted in the scheme of the Indian Penal Code and could not travel over new theories of jail reform, though he admitted, much remained to be done by human society in this field.

The motion was passed.

NAVAL FORCES DISCIPLINE BILL

Stout Opposition To Introduction

Moving the Indian Naval Reserve Forces (Discipline) Bill, Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, stated that the Bill and its objects were short and simple. He briefly narrated the history of the Royal Indian Navy and explained the classes to which the measure would apply. The first of these, namely, the Royal Indian Fleet Reserve consist of ratings, who had served their time in the Royal Indian Navy and had retired on discharge or pension, and corresponds to the army reserve. The second, namely, the Royal Indian Naval Reserve correspond to the Royal Naval Reserve of the United Kingdom and consist of officers and men who follow the sea as profession.

The Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve, the third group, correspond to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves in the United Kingdom and its counterpart in India is the Army in India reserve officers. These men will be drawn from amateur enthusiasts and those mercantile mariners who would like to have a naval training. The last group, namely, the Royal Indian Naval Communications Reserve will be drawn partly from the ranks of professionals—wireless operators and technicians,—and partly from amateurs

The main purpose of the Bill, continued Mr. Ogilvie, was to bring these classes under the Indian Naval Discipline Act. The second purpose was to provide sanction to compel reservists to obey summons. The Bill correspond closely to the reserve forces (Army) Act, barring a few differences. Mr. Ogilvie then explained the provisions of the Bill.

OPPOSITION BY MR. DAS

Mr. B. Das opposing the motion for consideration referred to Mr. Jinnah's argument that so long as the Indian Navy was not under the control of Indian people such measures should not be passed.

Sardar Sant Singh based his opposition to the Bill on the ground that it constituted a serious encroachment on the rights and privileges of the legislature. Clause 3 of the Bill gave the Central Government the power to make rules for the discipline and regulation of the Indian Naval Reserve.

KITES AS AIR FORCE.

Lala Sham Lal confessed that it was this Bill that made him aware that there was in existence such a thing as the Indian Naval Reserve. In this connection he referred to an announcement which he had read in 1915 about a Ruler in India placing his Air, Naval and Land forces at the disposal of the British. Later it was explained that the Air Force consisted of the kites which the Ruler was in the habit of flying (laughter). The Naval Force of this ruler consisted of a fishing boat on a pond used by the Ruler while the land forces consisted of the cooks and other palace servants who were pressed into livery on auspicious occasions (more laughter).

Mr. Asaf Ali also opposed the Bill

RESERVIST OR CONSCRIPT?

Mr. B. J. Desai pointed out that by passing the Act of 1934, the Assembly merely created a Navy which it could not regulate and on whose funds it had no right to vote. The elected representatives in that house took their stand on this principle and voted against the Bill then. The present Bill represented the second stage of a more insidous character in the Government's programme. How dangerous an extension of the powers was intended in the Bill would be clear from the fact that whereas in the original act, any person whose name was put on the Reserve List could refuse to serve, if he felt that such refusal would be in his country's interest, the present Bill penalised such refusal by two years' imprisonment.

It also sought to penalise refusal to undergo training with a fine of Rs. 200. This was reducing the reservist to the position of a conscript. He remembered that Sir John Anderson in a recent speech in England stated that the best way to prevent conscription was for every able bodied man and woman to offer himself or herself for enlistment. That is to say, to avoid conscription, they should do what they would do under conscription.

That might be all right in England but not in India. This objection, said Mr. Desai, was apart from the objection on the score that by the Bill the Government wanted to represent to the world the enormous millions of reservists who could be called up in India if necessary.

Mr. Desai had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel leading a procession, organised by the Kathiawad Praja Mandal, through Princess Street, Bombay, on Sunday morning, in support of the Satyagraha movement in Rajkot.

MAHATMAJI ENGAGED IN DISCUSSION WITH A BATCH OF DISMISSED STUDENTS OF HYDERABAD STATE COLLEGE, WHO ARE ON A VISIT TO NAGPUR. Mr. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University has, it is reported, informed Mahatmaji that he contemplates accommodating these students at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Wardha.

PEOPLE REFUSE TO BE INTIMIDATED

More Arrests In Rajkot: Mounted Police On Scene

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 5.

It is understood that Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai is expected to participate in the struggle tomorrow. Mr. Jayant Maldhari, the 23rd dictator of the Parishad, was arrested along with seven volunteers from the Azad Chowk.

Mounted police sent by the Agency were present on the scene. The people refused to be intimidated by the presence of the mounted police. Meetings were held in different parts of the City attended by large numbers of men and women.

Srimati Savitaben Sanghvi has been nominated the 24th dictator of the Parishad.

Protest Meeting At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 6

Wardha observed a Hartal yesterday as a protest against the arrest of Mrs. Gasturbai and Miss Maniben at Rajkot. Last night a public meeting adopted a resolution, congratulating them for the for joining Satyagraha and condemning the Rajkot Darbar's action. The resolution also demanded the implementing of the December Agreement with a view to avoid an All-India crisis.—A. P.

Kathiawar Princes And Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 5.

Dispensing with the services of Mr. Valeralwala as the Superintendent of Police and the stopping of Darbar Veerawala at Natwarnagar seem to be part of the State's tactics to ease popular resentment and angle.

The Council of Action formed by the Kathiawar Chiefs is watching the situation in Rajkot and neighbouring states closeby. Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Morvi, Dhrangadhra, Porbander, Falifana and Wankaner are represented on the Council.

It appears that the Council has agreed on a policy of simultaneous introduction of some sort of political reforms in the member States. These reforms are to begin with the constitution of a representative Assembly in each State. The scheme it is stated, might come into operation in the course of the next two weeks.

Repression In Kolhapur

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR, Feb. 6.

Mr. M. K. Bagal, led a hartal in Kolhapur to-day in protest against State's repressive policy. 5,000 students participated in procession.

Ten citizens arrested were released on bail to-day.

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LANDLORDS' OPPOSITION TO TENANCY BILL

Chitale, Karandikar And Wagh Ranged Against

JHABVALA WANTS SOMETHING TANGIBLE TO BE DONE

What the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, termed as "mis-statements" in the course of his general remarks, when he moved the first reading of the Tenancy Bill, were trotted out as arguments for the defence of the landlords by some of the members of the Opposition, at the resumed discussion on the Bill on Monday.

The proceedings were dull and the arguments also became so drab that at one stage Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Assembly, intervening remarked that he would not allow the members to cover the same points again and again, as had been done.

Question-time at one stage was lively and the Home Minister sent the House into roars of laughter when he suggested to Mr. Jhabvala whose energy and attention are already taxed in connection with five Unions, to start another Union of prospective suicides. The suggestion of the Minister was in reply to a supplementary question from the "comrade."

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

In reply to a question from Mr. P. W. Wagh the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, stated that the receipts of the Entertainment Tax which was introduced in 1923, came to about 119 lakhs of rupees upto June 31, 1938.

COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Answering further questions, the Minister replied:

Government promised in 1923 that the net receipts from the entertainment tax would be expended on primary education. This has been interpreted to mean that the expenditure on primary education in any year would be in excess of the expenditure of 1922-23 by at least an amount equivalent to the receipts from the tax. This promise has been kept. The expenditure on primary education in what was then the "Presidency proper" in 1922-23 was Rs. 86.1 lakhs. In 1936-37 the receipts from the Entertainments Duty were Rs. 7.42 lakhs. Government had therefore to spend at least Rs. 93.52 lakhs on primary education in 1936-37. They actually spent Rs. 102 lakhs. The revised estimates for expenditure on primary education in 1937-38 are approximately Rs. 109 lakhs. The total excess expenditure on primary education over the basic figure of Rs. 86.1 lakhs a year from 1st April 1923 to 31st June 1938 comes to about 313 lakhs which exceeds the receipts from the Entertainment Duty during that period by about 194 lakhs."

RETRENCHMENT IN MILLS.

Asked by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, whether Government were aware that the millowners of Bombay and other places in the Province of Bombay were reducing the number of workers in their mills, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, replied that enquiries made from the Millowners' Associations Bombay and Ahmedabad, showed that there had been no general retrenchment in the mills.

The minister replied in the affirmative, when the member asked whether it was a fact that according to the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Textile Inquiry Committee, the millowners were required to pay more wages to the workers.

In reply to further queries in this connection, the minister stated that no useful purpose would be served by calling for such registers, because it was not the function of Government to regulate the number of persons that must be employed by any employer.

BUS ACCIDENTS.

Asked by Mr. Jhabvala as to how many Bus accidents occurred in the City of Bombay during the year, 1935-36, 1936-37, and 1937-38, how many of them proved to be fatal and how many cases in which Bus authorities were prosecuted and the results emanating, the Hon. Mr. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, replied.

There were 246 accidents in 1935-36, 195 in '36-37, and 175 in '37-38, that 4, 7 and 6 cases proved fatal respectively and that 39 drivers of buses were prosecuted, of whom 28 were convicted.

REGISTRATION FEES.

In reply to another question, the Minister stated that the registration fee recovered annually from buses in Bombay City was approximately Rs. 240 and that the amount of motor vehicles tax was approximately Rs. 40,005.

DEBATE ON TENANCY BILL.

After question-time, Rao Bahadur Chitale took up the thread of his speech on the Tenancy Bill.

Although there would be amendments and alterations in the Bill as it was placed before them, Rao Bahadur Chitale felt that in view of the past conduct of and attitude towards landlords, Government had to think twice or even four times before Government did away or touched the rights of the landlords from the latter's point of view of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

On behalf of all kinds of landlords,—on behalf landlords, big and small,—he prayed that Government should give a judicious hearing to the landlords before it hanged them and that they should not be given a bad name in order to be hanged.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar who spoke next wished to speak in "Marathi," as it was his experience that a considerable section of the House could not understand him in English and that he could not express his views as clearly as he could do in Marathi.

Mr. Morarji Desai: But I cannot understand the Hon. member if he speaks in Marathi.

The Speaker ruled that under the standing rules he could not allow the member to speak in "Marathi" as he had on previous occasions spoken in English.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX

During question-time, Mr. P. W. Wagh (Ratnagiri) asked questions regarding the purpose for which Entertainment tax was brought into force, the total receipts from the tax and the manner in which it was spent.

The Revenue Minister, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai stated in reply: The tax was introduced in 1923. The receipts from this tax up to June 31, 1938, come to about 119 lakhs.

Government promised in 1923 that the net receipts from the tax would be expended on primary education. This has been interpreted to mean that the expenditure on primary education in any year would be in excess of the expenditure of 1922-23 by at least an amount equivalent to the receipts from the tax.

This promise has been kept. The expenditure on primary education in what was then the "Presidency proper" in 1922-23 was Rs. 86.1 lakhs. In 1936-37 the receipts from the Entertainments Duty were Rs. 7.42 lakhs. Government had therefore to spend at least Rs. 93.52 lakhs on primary education in 1936-37. They actually spent Rs. 102 lakhs.

The revised estimates for expenditure on primary education in 1937-38 are approximately Rs. 109 lakhs. The total excess expenditure on the basic figure of Rs. 86.1 lakhs a year from 1st April. 1923 to 31st June, 1938, comes to about 313 lakhs which exceeds the receipts from the Entertainment Duty during that period by about 194 lakhs."

INCREASE IN SUICIDES

In reply to a further querry, Mr. Munshi stated that there was a slight increase in the number of suicides in the province, the total number for 1937-38 being 1,370.

Mr. Jhabvala wanted to know whether it was not possible for the Government to stop suicides by indirect methods. Mr. Munshi asked Mr. Jhabvala to form a trade union of prospective suicides.

"Why not the Government try to stop the suicides" asked Mr. Jhabvala.

Mr. Munshi:—"Unfortunately we can't spot out persons contemplating suicides" (Laughter).

Questioned on the detection of gambling and Satta cases elicited the information that 3 sub-inspectors and 37 constables belonging to the Anti-Gambling Squad were on special duty to detect gambling and Satta cases in Bombay city. In addition to the gambling squad the divisional police also arrested persons, who were found gambling and raided places, suspected to be common gaming houses.

Mr. Munshi further stated that three petitions containing allegations of bribery against officers of the anti-gambling squad were received and they were forwarded to the Commissioner of police but the petitioners could not be traced.

The Minister further stated that the petitioners were supposed to be members of rival Suttorias, who had their own axe to grind in forwarding petitions.

WARNING AGAINST CLASS WAR

The Prime Minister asserted that there had been no retrenchment in the Mills in Bombay and other places and thought that no useful purpose would be served by calling for the attendance and pay registers of the mill's because it was not the function of Government to regulate the number of persons that must be employed by any employer.

With a copy of the Bombay Land Tenure, published in 1840, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, got up to oppose the Tenancy Bill, when discussion on the Tenancy Bill was resumed.

The landlords had been running into debts themselves owing to the increase from time to time in the rates of assessment. They were certainly in no better position than the tenants, observed Mr. Chitale.

Continuing, Mr. Chitale stated that the success of uplift measures in villages depended on the co-operation of the different classes living in the villages and therefore no enactment should be passed which was likely to create a class war.

KARANDIKAR'S OPPOSITION

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, who wished to speak in Marathi, could not do so as the ruling of the speaker went against him. Mr. Karandikar had been speaking in the past in English and therefore under the standing orders he was not entitled to speak in any other language.

Mr. Karandikar stated that the Bill curtailed the scope of the rights which the occupants formerly enjoyed. He contended that the Bill was outside the Government of India Act, 1935.

Hoping that the Select Committee would not be the usual kind of such committees, hoping that it would help the lot of the peasants, he wished the Bill god speed in the Select Committee.

ONLY PHANTOM OF HOPE

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar observed that the Bill was an eye-wash. It gave only a phantom of hope and conferred benefits to only a section of the tenants' class.

Mr. R. R. Bhole stated that if "termination of services," referred to in the Bill, meant ejection of the tenants and summary ejection, then the lot of the tenants would be really pitiable.

The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the Speaker, pointed out that the language of the section could not be strained in any manner the member liked. It should be assumed that the relevant words did not mean ejection and therefore much less summary ejection.

When the member asked for an explanation from the Minister concerned, the Hon. Mr. Desai stated that it needed no explanation and added that it required only ordinary commonsense to understand the terminology.

Mr. Bhole wanted the U.P. example of a similar Bill to the emulated.

WANTED SOMETHING TANGIBLE

Mr. Jhabvala expected that something tangible would be done by Government, something which would have tangible results.

The Speaker recalled the words of Mahatma Gandhi who, he said, had stated to the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at the Round Table Conference that "all the landlords will be strictly scrutinised", when the Congress came into power. It seemed to him that the message had been relegated into forgetfulness.

His fundamental objection was that the Bill did not touch the fringe of the agrarian problem.

He asked why should not Government appoint a Commission to go into the problem and dismiss at least some of the landlords and give away those lands to the actual cultivators.

WAGH SEES EXPROPRIATION

Mr. P. W. Wagh who claimed knowledge of both landlords and tenants as a result of his "business connections", saw "an element of expropriation in the Bill." There was nothing to support the assumption that tenants were ill-treated.

The Bill, he asserted, created a new gulf between landlords and tenants.

"UNFAIR INFERENCE"

Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao stated that from the published objects and reasons of the Bill, a sort of prejudiced and unfair inference seemed to have been drawn against the landowning class.

If the object of the Bill was really to serve the tenants, then the preamble of the Bill should not have been what it was. It further seemed to him that there was discrimination between one class of landlords and another and particularly against the alienated villages.

The Speaker had not completed his speech, when the House adjourned till Wednesday.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF BARODA

(Continued from Page 1).

big area. It is just about 8,100 square miles, with a population of about 2.5 millions. His predecessor Malhar Rao, who was deposed, probably served as a background warning to his upbringing and shaped him well. During his years of probation; so to speak for rulership, the Maharaja strained himself a little too much "there has been no room in my life for relaxation" he said to a companion on a voyage from Europe to India in 1925 "That is a mistake, which I would rectify, if I could live my life again." The State and the happiness of the inhabitants thereof was his watchword, which became a ruling passion and ultimately his master. A Maharaja, every minute of his life, he had never known the true felicity of domestic life such as less exalted people enjoy, to quote very nearly his own words.

In his young days he saw every acre of his dominions, made personal acquaintance of his people. This tour lasted for two months. He always made efforts to get the best men for his officers. Among the long list of his Dewans are to be found Bengalis, Madrasis, Parsis, Mussalmans, English men only two or three hailing from his own State Baroda. For his own education he has toured round the world and he was perhaps the most-travelled among Indian princes. For the education of his children he appointed the best of men, Rao Bahadur Sardesai of the Peshwa Daftar fame being one of them.

LIBERAL OUTLOOK.

The Maharaja had a most liberal outlook on life and its problems. In replying to an address to the Arya Samaj at Lahore in 1904 he said, "Religions may differ in minor points but their ultimate essence and basis are the same. We are all children of the same Almighty Father and inhabitants of the same globe." He condemned the caste system among Hindus as irrational which had done incalculable harm to our country.' A volume of his speeches and adresses is published which would show how he thought exactly as the late Justice Ranade did. He was the first to make practical efforts to remove untouchability. Dr. Ambedkar, who was his ward and scholar here and abroad, is the best testimony for what he had done for the untouchables.

A PIONEER

He was a pioneer in many respects. He was the first to introduce compulsory education in India and make it a success at a time when the neighbouring British Government was still disputing its practicability. An essential counterpart of the educational campaign was the Library movement which in spite of its unique success in the Baroda State, has not, strange as it may seem, yet been initiated anywhere else in India. In the matter of Social reform, he decided wisely that it should centre round the emancipation of women. To him, the position of women in India was a "bad economy of social forces," and the denial of education to her was to deprive ourselves of half the potential force of the nation.

Years before the removal of untouchability became a live issue in British India, Sayajirao had already stamped it out of his territory. Similarly while the British Government was still desperately clinging to the old discredited view that the active promotion of industrial development ought not to be the concern of Government, the Baroda State under Sayajirao had already discarded that notion and placed the effective encouragement of industries in the State in the forefront of its policy. The Kalabhawan of Baroda was one of the earliest institutions in India which impart industrial and technical education. This economic policy has steadily progressed and grown in strength and its last important fruit was seen in the development of the Okha Port and the chemical industries round about it.

In the eighties and nineties of the last century and even the first decade of the current one, what passed in the mind of the Maharaja and his order may be read in the passage given below in regard to the Residents and agents who advise them:—

'On the top of this (the weakness of the people) come the imperfections of the political system. This seems to me by its character to be created more by a blind succession of historical events than by an intelligent adaptation to actual needs and existing conditions. Its effect has been to weaken the old bases of power without satisfactorily explaining them. To take some details, the ease with which the princes are made and unmade without much inquiry, or are compelled to temporarily transfer their powers to the political officer and rarely to their own servants, the small respect shown to their last wishes and dispositions, the manner in which their servants are rewarded with titles without the least reference to the Government which employs them, so that officers, really not well inclined to the State, can easily by ingratiating themselves with the Political officer at once aggrandise themselves and show the weakness of the State. It is obvious now all these are disintegrating elements which forcibly break the continuity of rule and destroy that sense which once existed among the people of the certain and abiding presence of the Raja and his family. The system in short brings liberty to the subject and more accurately gives them means of using it effectually but leaves no safeguards, against their misusing it."

HIS ADMINISTRATION.

The Maharaja's administration was on a par with any civilised administration although, it lacked as it does even to-day, the forms of democratic and representative Government, which are now proposed to be introduced. A scheme of primary education (free and compulsory) for boys and girls, circulating libraries, land revenue settlement after the British pattern are all evidence of his progressive and modernised ideas. A full grade art college, a technical school known as Kalabhavan in Baroda show that he had a wide outlook in these matters. In point of social reform Baroda has been even in advance of British India. A 'Sarda Act' Widow Remarriage Act and divorce legislation are already matters of history in Baroda.

In May 1925, the Maharaja completed fifty years of his rule. At the date of his accession Baroda was in disorder. In 1925 it was held up as one of a few States for others as an example. The Jubilee was celebrated not only in Baroda but in other places also as a tribute to the qualities of head and heart that the Maharaja possessed. He was one of the few who conceived a Federation of India as early as in 1904 as he himself said in a speech at the Round Table Conference in 1931.

Of late, he was unable to take as personal an interest in the administration as he formerly took. He also lost his health. He had been leaving matters entirely to his Prime Minister and Council of Minister. Although he devoted himself to Baroda as its dutiful ruler, it may be truly said of the patriotic-prince that he gave his life to India also, through Baroda. Here is how he viewed the Swadeshi movement:—

"Keep to your conservative methods, cling to your orthodox ways of work and your industries must perish. Such is the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest and such the admonition which a true Swadeshi movement ought to give you. Swadeshi can be a genuine economic force under the above conditions. It can be a potent weapon of usefulness if properly understood. But remember that no such movement can be permanently successful unless it involves a determined effort to improve their quality and cheapen their cost, so as to compete successfully with foreign products."

The Maharaja was not a diplomat in the sense in which the term is ordinarily understood. He was frank, candid and direct, although decidedly canteens in his talks or correspondence. In 1905 he went to England during winter for his health and it was proposed that King George (the Prince of Wales) should visit India. The Maharaja was in Europe and meant to stay there, instead of returning to Baroda for only a three-day visit. Mentioning this incident in the Maharaja's life, his biographer, Stanley Rice says the Viceroy, Lord Curzon was angry. In Sir Sidney Lee's words: "The Gaekwar proposed to absent himself from India during the Prince of Wales' tour—an absence that would appear to be slight on the heir to the British throne. Lord Curzon took what was perhaps an unduly severe view of the Gaekwar's desire to leave India, but the King, while regretting the Gaekwar's absence, strongly held that his liberty should not be hampered by Viceregal action. Lord Curzon took the hint and the Gaekwar was able to gratify his wanderlust."

There are two phrases here to which the Maharaja would certainly take exception. He would indignantly deny that any slight was intended, or even that his journey to Europe could be made to look like a slight. And he would refuse to admit that he went to 'gratify his wanderlust.' For though he has expressely said that pomp and ceremony have their value, his practical mind put practical results before mere show; and he could not understand, or perhaps it never occurred to him, that others might think differently. He hates cant. It is better to say nothing at all than to say what you do not mean; it is better to say nothing at all, if you are not going to follow up words with deeds."

DELHI DURBAR INCIDENT

Another incident here may also be recalled. In 1911 when the Delhi-Durbar was held, the Maharaja was accused freely by the world of a deliberate insult to the King and Queen because, in the actual Durbar Ceremonial, he turned his back on them. The Resident at Baroda was all suspicious about the Maharaja for long and looked upon him as seditious or associated with seditious people. Some business transaction with the late Lokmanya Tilak years ago and Aravinda Ghose's principalship of Baroda College were probably the thin basis of this suspicion. The news of the alleged insult to the Emperor and Empress was flashed over Europe and most uninformed and ill-informed Europeans came to look upon him as a disloyal ruler.

UNDER SUSPICION.

The Maharajah's loyalty to the British Crown was for a considerable period under suspicion until at least the beginning of the Great War, and it was even suggested in responsible British journals, despite evidence to the contrary that the Baroda State showed little concern to stamp out "sedition" to British Government.

Every little word that he uttered, every little incident connected with him, was deliberately misreported and misconstrued and weighted with disproportionate and distorted importance. Mr. Stanley Rice, the biographer of the Maharajah, seeks to explain the circumstance by remarking that "in the excitement of those times there was no room for nice discrimination."

Efforts were continuously being made by the British Resident in Baroda to interfere in internal administration, which the Maharajah invariably sought to resist. He was a statesman who took his stand on the broad principle and not a diplomat of the vulgar sort seeking adjustment in relations by compromising his position.

The Maharajah established the Bank of Baroda in 1908. In June 1908 when his Dewan, Kersaspji Dadachanji, died, he secured the services of Romesh Chunder Dutt, a distinguished Bengali, I. C. S. as Dewan. Mr. Dutt, however, remained in office only for five months, for he died suddenly in November of the same year.

SOCIAL REFORMS

Mr. C. N. Seddon, a Bombay Civilian, succeeded Mr. Dutt as Dewan. Sir Manubhai Mehta followed Mr. Seddon as Dewan and worked in that capacity for several years until he was succeeded by the present Dewan, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. Some of the reforms introduced by the late Maharaja have already been referred to. Noteworthy among other reforms were the Purohit Act 1915, designed to secure that the priest should really know and understand what he was ministering. Education was his special interest. One of the very early acts of his reign was to establish a Training College for women and he gave a lead to the rest of the country by making primary education free and compulsory throughout the State. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1901 and in 1904 another Act known as "Infant Marriage Prevention Act" also became law to be followed by the Divorce Act.

HIS CHILDREN

The late Maharaja had a son, Fateh Singh by his first wife. By his second wife, the present Maharanee he had three sons, Prince Jaisingh Rao, Prince Shivaji Rao and Prince Dhairyashil Rao and one daughter Princess Indira (now Dowager Maharanee of Cooch Behar). Fateh Singh died of heart-failure, leaving behind him, Pratap Singh, the present heir to the State of Baroda. Prince Jaisingh Rao died in Holland on the 27th August, 1923, leaving behind him a widow but no children. This sad event has a more peculiar interest for this history, because when the news was first received in India it was thought, owing to the ambiguous wording of the message, that the victim was the Maharaja himself. The newspapers published obituary notices, and the Maharaja had the unusual opportunity of reading what people thought of him, when the fear of his living power had been removed.

Being unfamiliar with Indian titles and custom, Reuter had announced the sudden death in the train from Berlin to Flushing of 'Gaekwar of Baroda.' As a matter of fact His Highness was at St. Moritz and did not mean to leave it till September.

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Knocked Down By Car

While walking along Frere Road, Bombay, Akbar Ali Hasan Ali was knocked down by a car and severely injured. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

Krishna Bhiwa fell down while lifting a heavy load of bags at Mandvi on Monday evening. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state where he is lying in a serious condition.

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Cheerful Disposition In London Stocks

INVESTMENT SUPPORT IN SECURITIES

Good Rise In Jute

BOMBAY, February 6.

NEW YORK COTTON

Decidedly improved sentiment was visible in New York Cotton. There was considerable speculative buying as Liverpool was very steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets showed cheerful disposition with the general business being fair. Industrials and Oils kept steady.

Foreign bonds attracted some attention.

Among commodities jute was particularly active as sellers were scarce.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb 6

Previous closing	7.88
To-day's opening	7.89
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	7.87
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb 6

Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.80
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152-8
July August	Rs. 154-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 6

The New York cotton displayed improved sentiment following steadier week-end cables from overseas, which induced considerable speculative buying while steadied Liverpool also brought in good support.

The trading in July began at 7.89 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade buying, but the demand soon slowed down in the absence of a follow-up with the rate gradually receding to 7.85.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 6

Locally, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 152/6. The movements were narrow. After going up to Rs. 152-8 the price fell again and closed at Rs. 152-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.44/8.44) 8.47/8.47
May (8.14/8.14) 8.18/8.18
July (7.84/7.84) 7.89/7.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 6

American March (4.79) 4.79
American May (4.74) 4.75
Egyptian March (6.87) 6.83
Egyptian May (6.87) 6.83

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb 6

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£22 5/8) £22 3/4
Dunlop February (£26) £26 3/4
Lightning February (£24) £24 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 buyers) 7 15/16 paid and buyers
Forward April June (8 paid and sellers) 8 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 7/6 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 paid) £10 7/16 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 6

General Motors (dol 46 7/8) dol 47 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29) dol 29 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 59 5/8) dol 60 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 6

Previous closing	4.68 1/16
To-day's opening	4.68 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 6

Previous closing	4.67.93
To-day's opening	4.67.93
To-day's closing	4.68.46

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 6

Previous closing	176.95
To-day's opening	176.96
To-day's closing	177.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 6

London exchanges opened with the [illegible] with steadier tendency and movements were con-

Franc opened at 176.96 and continued very steady with not much variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.220) 13.223
New York on Bombay (34.98) 34.99
Berlin on Bombay (87) 87 1/8
London on Milan (88.93) 89
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 3/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (23 1/16d) 20 1/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb 6

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"India bought. Continent sold. Buyers satisfied. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 6

Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 1/16d nil
Forward	(19 3/4) 19 3/4d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 6

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

London, Feb 6

Silver ready	52 7 0
Silver Maha	52 5 0
Silver Fagan	52 1 6

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 0
Gold Maha	37 1 6
Gold Fagan	37 2 6
Sovereign	23 12 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 6

Wheat May	3 8 9
Wheat September	3 8 3
Linseed May	3 4 9
Linseed September	5 7 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 6

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quoting at 56 3/8d. Prices declined on scattered selling influenced by heavy world shipments, but reported sales of two Australian cargoes checked the decline.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 6

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 1/4. The market was quiet but steady with operators generally getting chary of entering into fresh commitments.

Liverpool Wheat Closing Quotations

London, Feb 6

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 56 1/4d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 6

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 97/2 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, January 26, £88 1/4
Friday, January 27, £88 1/4
Monday, January 30, £88
Tuesday, January 31, £88
Wednesday, Feb. 1, £88
Thursday, February 2, £88 1/2
Friday, February 3, £88 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 6
4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 3/4) £96
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/4) £88
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 3/4) £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 3/4) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£99 1/4) £99 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 3/8) £102 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/4) £70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/8) £98 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £103 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/8) £107 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 6

The London Stock Exchange displayed generally better sentiment on scattered buying.

Giltedged securities came under some pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at £88 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 16
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4 dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10-9
Princhin Johnson (25-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-9) 31
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-9) 60-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/4) £19

Dunlop Rubber 24-6) 24-6
Unilever Ordinary (33-0) 32-0
Ford Motors (16-1 1/2) 16-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£40) £40
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 95-0
Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-0) 131-10 1/2 Ex Div.
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-0) 21-0
Distillers (90-6) 90-6
Bredfords Dyes (2-7 1/2) 2-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-9) 25-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-0) 22-0
Inter Nickels (dol 54 1/8) dol 55 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2) 25-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£13) £13 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (55-7 1/2) 56-3
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (68-1 1/2) 70-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (86-3) 87-6
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 29-4 1/4
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 20-7 1/2
Anglo iranian (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £36 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26 1/4) £27 1/2
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 3/4) £12 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£11 3/8) £12 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£115 1/2) £116 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£70 1/2) £70 1/2

METALS

Tin (£215 1/8 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Steady) £215 3/8 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Quiet) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49) £48 1/4 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Spurt In Home-Rails

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 6

On the Stock Exchange home-rails provided the brightest feature on the maintenance of Southern dividend at 5 per cent on preferred and ordinary and other Rails sympathetically improved.

Giltedged securities benefitted from investment support. Elsewhere, foreign bonds were harder, while among Industrials motors were better on Austin plan to build commercial vehicles. Among gold minings West Africans were active. Kaffirs were firm.

In commodities Jute was firm on reserve of sellers following confirmation of Government order for 200,000,000 sandbags.

Wall Street opened firm and was then quieter.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Feb 6

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton March	14	3	3
May	14	6	3
Punjab March	12	8	0
May	12	9	9
Desi American March	17	10	0
May	17	10	9
Tone: Quiet.			
Wheat March	23	10	3
July	25	5	0
Tone: Steady			
Gram July	26	9	0
Tora Seeds February	35	0	9
March	35	10	9
May	36	6	9
Cottonseeds March	19	13	0
May	19	12	9

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Improvement In Jutes & Speculatives

CALCUTTA, Feb 6

In Jutes very firm market continued after week-end a large volume of business resulted. In cottons, following strong enquiry for Dunbar (ordy), recorded sharp advance over their last prices. Coals were not much interested. Teas dull.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues opened steady and recorded further improvement as the day progressed. Other industrials showed no change. Government securities kept steady.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent new loan 1963/65 97/10 small lot; three per cent loan 1951/54 100/12 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 97/1; three and half per cent 1947/50 104/11; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 118/4 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 104/10 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 115/2 odd lot.

Banks: Reserve 111/8 ex div F. U. D. Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 90; Bankura Damoodar 90.

Cottons: Dunbar ord 165; Muir Mills ord 220.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/6 ct; Bhalgora 3/10; Ghusick and Muslia 2/6; New Bansdeopur 19/4.

Jutes: Adamjee 12/6; Agarpara 18; Albion 231/8; Anglo India 358; Auckland 195; Bally 208; Barnagore 162/8; Belvedere 378; Birla 18/2; Caledonian 400; Champdany 165; Cheviot 193; Olive 26/6; Dalhousie 355; Delta 393 Empire 2c/8 small lot; Fort Gloster 523; Ditto pref 153; Fort William 261/8; Gouripore 583; Hooghly 52; Ditto pref 17; Howrah 38/3; Hukumchand 7/4; Ditto pref 87 ct, India 342; Kamarhatty 537; Kankinarrah 406/8; Lansdowne 171; Lawrence 395 small lots; Megna 29; Naihati 352; National 24/6; New Central 315 small lot; Northbrook 37/10; Ditto pref 130/8; Nuddea 49/8; Orient 192; Presidency 4/3; Reliance 66; Standard 283.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/1 c div; Indian Copper 2/1; Dalmia Cement defd 2/13; Alkali and Chemical pref 119/8; Ajmer Elec 12/10 small odd lots; Bengal Telephone pref 13/8; Patna Elec 15/8 ct; Burn and Co ord 270; Hukumchand Steel defd 2/1; Indian Iron and Steel 29/12; Steel Corpn ord 11/10; Ditto pref 95/8; B I Corpn ord 3; Ditto pref 154/8; Dunlop Rubber ord 16/2; Ditto 2nd pref 102; Indian National Airways defd 2 small lot; Rohtas Industries ord 25/7; Orient paper ord 7/4; Titaghur Paper first pref 163; Balrampore Sugar 9/4; Purtabpore pref 14/4 c div; Bhatkawa Tea 40.

Debenture: Five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries Debs 102/2.—A. P.

GROSS EARNINGS OF HYDRO ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of January 1939 and for 7 months ended 31st January 1939, were as compared with the corresponding pesiods of the previous financial year:—

	For the month of Jan 1938
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 2,84,528
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd	Rs. 3,99,792
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 9,28,762
	For the month of Jan 1939
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 2,82,752
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 4,07,156
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 8,00,900
	For financial year upto Jan 31, 1938
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 23,33,713
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 27,96,388
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 59,94,818
	For current financial year upto Jan. 31, 1939.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 23,53,689
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 27,51,742
Tata Power Co Ltd.	Rs. 56,79,561

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

Varkey's Message To Indian Christians

A rousing reception was accorded to the Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Minister for Education, Madras, at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday evening, by the members of the Kanara Catholic Association, and the Indian Christian community.

Mr. M. S. Noronha, a Judge of the Small Causes Court, who presided, in welcoming the Hon. Minister on behalf of the Association said that the Christian community of Bombay deemed it an unique honour to have in their midst the first Congress Minister chosen from among them. He said that the great qualities of head and heart, the political integrity of Mr. Varkey and his valuable services as an educationist made him the most suitable person to fill the post.

The Hon. Mr. Varkey in a hearty talk to the audience said that his success at the last elections was due mainly to the support and co-operation of the Kanara Christian community. He owed them a debt for ensuring his success.

Discussing his portfolio, he said that the object of the Madras Government was to introduce the Wardha Scheme which he considered was the only solution to eradicate the existing evils.

A drastic reform of the present mode of primary and secondary education as envisaged in the Wardha Scheme he was certain would cure the faulty system.

His message to the Indian Christians was to prove their fidelity to the National Congress as it was through this non-communal organisation only, that India could attain its goal of liberty and complete Independence.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING AGAINST HUSBAND

Father-In-Law And Son-In-Law In Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

It was reported by a person residing at Kandevadi on January 25 that his daughter who is below 16 years left his house without his knowledge leaving no trace of her presence. On enquiry he found out that she was married. He therefore lodged a complaint against the husband, alleging kidnapping his daughter under Sec. 363 I.P.C.

On the 28th January the accused and the married girl went to the Maharbouri Police station where the husband was arrested. The girl was sent to the Women's Rescue Home at Umerkhadi as she was not willing to stay with her parents. The accused person was released on bail.

From the school record it is found that the girl was born on the 25th April 1922 thus indicating thereby that she is more than 16 years. The Petition was therefore made by the accused today to the Presidency Magistrate Girgaum that as the girl is above 16 she may be released from the Rescue Home which Mr. K. J. Khambatta granted and gave an order accordingly. The accused is continuing his bail till the 13th instant.

Sequel To Violent Assault

That death was caused by septic Menengitis with fracture of the base of the skull was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on Monday, over the inquest on Abdul Karim Haji Haroon to-day.

The Jury added a rider that the evidence showed that the two suspects, Ismail Haji Jumma and Nasrulla Ahmadulla had violently assaulted Abdul Karim, but the injury which suspect Nasrulla had inflicted was such as to cause death, he having hit the victim with a stone on the head. The Jury held Nasrulla responsible for the death of Abdul Karim by an act which in their opinion amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Hawker Slips And Dies

Yesoo Palekar, a hawker slipped and fell down and sustained serious injuries, while walking along Dadar on January 25. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital from where he was taken to the Beggars Camp on the 1st of this month. He died 3 days later.

Death due to accidental fall and chronic cough was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Accidental Death

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at an inquest on the body of a seven-year-old child, whose clothes caught fire while he was warming himself before a fire, about a month ago.

The child died yesterday from the burns he had sustained.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 6

B I S N ss Tanfield of 2776 reg tons Captain W Bird arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons, Captain G Leitof arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N H/T Dilwara of 6572 reg tons, Captain F L Sampson arrived from Hongkong via Singapore and Colombo with military officers and troops.

SAILED

Caltex India Ltd ss Belinda of 4972 reg tons, Captain L Christensen sailed for Colombo with passengers and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-2-39.

S S Tanfield (M M) for Quilon and Calcutta.

S S Hoegh Silverlight (Vol Bros) for Alleppey, Colombo, Singapore, Java and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb 6

8 Eldonpark 3299 Colacheal 10-2 J Mackintosh.
11 Baron Newlands 2031 Hull 10-2 L Dreyfus
12 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 8-2 L Edwards
14 Tannenfels 4833 Hamburg 10-2 L Edwards
17 British Duchess 3477 Abadan 8-2 Anglo I Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarashmi 2681 Burma Port 6-2 Scindia S N
3 Barala 1899 Persian Gulf 8-2 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 9-2 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship
K Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
Q Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N
O Tanfield 2776 Calcutta 6-2 M M
P Parvati 629 N F N F B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-2-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Christchurch 6-2-39 K Nixon
City of Benares 11-2-38 K Nixon
Elysia 11-2-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
City of Mobile 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 9-2-39 L Triestino
Cortellazo 12-2-39 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Bhuatn 13-2-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 14-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 9-2-39 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-2-39 Volkart Bros
Vasna 11-2-39 M M
Caffaro 9-2-39 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Bri Monarch 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Vita 9-2-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 10-2-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Tannenfels 10-2-39 L Edwards

FOR HULL

Baron Newlands 10-2-39 L Dreyfus

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 9-2-39 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 17-2-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 20-2-39 P and O S N
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 16-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 19-2-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 8-2-39 M M
Varela 9-2-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M
Alipore 8-2-39 M M
Vita 11-2-39 M M
Alipore 8-2-39
Ehrenfels 9-2-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Netravati 4-2-39
S S Jalarashmi 6-2-39
S S Barala 6-2-38

EXPORTS

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg: 110 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 700 bags gr nut oil cake A H Diab; 40 bags gum H A Panju; 85 bags gum S Dharshi; 110 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton; 30 bales waste cotton M Chandulal; 46 cases cotton printing rollers Volkart Bros; 14 bags gum N Muljee.

For Antwerp: 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 2000 pockets gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Rotterdam: 372 bags gr nut kernals G Gokalchand; 58 bags yellow millets G Gokalchand; 140 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand.

For Abo: 30 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Perious: 348 bags castorseed R Ratilal.

For Stavanger: 2000 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

From Oslo: 1500 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Moss: 2000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rowji.

For Stockholm: 135 cases cashew kernals A P Gupta; 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Gothenburg: 10 cases cardamom seeds A P Gupta

For Helsinki: 40 cases cardamoms A P Gupta

For Copenhagen: 95 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal.

S S Hoegh Silverlight for Boston: 62 bales wool raw D Abraham.

For Philadelphia: 44 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 100 bales raw wool D Abraham.

For New York: 138 bales raw wool D Abraham; 462 bags tale powder D Abraham; 125 bags sesame seeds D Abraham; 100 bags fennel seeds D Abraham.

IMPORTS

S S City of Birmingham Agents K Nixon from Liverpool: 229 drums lubg oil; 152 cyl liquid chlorine; 40 kegs muriate of ammonia; 100 drums solid caustic soda; 334 drums bleaching powder; 372 loose pneum tyres; 75 pkgs accumulators; 144 drums paint; 74 bundles brass rods and sections; 40 drums liquid pitch; 100 loose rly buffers; 93 cases safety cartridges; 162 bundles hoeheads; 260 bags boiler lagging; 285 cases quaker oats; 62 d/bags stearine; 256 pkgs tiles; 93 pkgs dry aniline dye; 1000 bundles galvd corr sheets; 86 cases whisky; 135 cases milk powder; 150 bundles old newspapers; 63 cases cycles and parts; 75 loose c i cisterns; 69 pkgs machinery; 134 trusses packing paper; 127 cases spinning machinery; 152 bundles steel conduit tubing; 550 d/bags china clay; 350 pkgs ctn piecegoods.

From Port Said: 66 cases iron bolts.

From Suez: 347 drums asphalt.

S S City of Wellington Agents F F Campbell from New York: 74 cases auto truck parts; 109 cases auto parts; 72 loose rubber tyres; 72 cartoons tooth paste medicinal tablets shampoo etc; 130 pkgs putty and polishing compound; 175 pkgs dyestuffs; 179 pkgs motor truck chassis; 149 bales fertilizers; 830 drums lubg oil; 100 drums paraffin scale; 81 pkgs motor cars; 45 cases auto storage batteries; 36 ctns elect fans and parts; 59 cases harmless medicines; 36 pkgs ctn fents; 265 pkgs flat insecticide; 50 cases nujol; 40 cases mistol.

From Norfolk: 1716 bags starch.

From Philadelphia: 1870 drums lubg oil.

S S Steel Engineer Agents M Mackenzie from New York: 106 drums dyestuff; 114 crates batteries; 110 cases auto parts; 40 cases refrigeration machinery; 37 crtns radio sets; 61 pkgs asphalt; 184 pkgs wheels; 100 bags powdered glucose.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

5th Week (ended February 4)—

1937	11,948,100
1938	14,308,100
1939	13,777,300

Total for 5 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1937	58,042,700
1938	71,622,300
1939	69,974,600

For the calendar month of January, 1939, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 61,696,000 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 53,620,707.

Accidental Fall

On Saturday morning a woman was found lying dead near the G. I. P. Lines at Sandhurst Bridge.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due evidently to an accidental fall, and fracture of ribs, etc., sustained.

Khalsa College Annual Dinner

The second annual dinner of the Khalsa College was held at their premises at Matunga on Sunday night when more than 200 students attended. The invitees were treated to a sumptuous vegetarian banquet and varieties of Indian dishes and sweet-meats were served.

Fire In Kazi Street

The third floor of a building owned by Mr. Jamnadas Mhadavdas at Kazi Street, Bombay caught fire on Monday evening and bags of grain stored in a room were destroyed.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

Engines struggled for over half an hour for bringing the fire under control.

Restricted Turnover On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

WEEKLY TEXTILE SALES 25 PER CENT OF PRODUCTION

Absence Of Clarification Of Washington Outlook

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Expectations of more aggressive selling by competitive exporting nations continued heavily against sentiment on the Chicago grain market where export trade was very limited and the turnover very light; while operations on the New York cotton market were similarly restricted owing to the continued absence of clarification of Washington outlook.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The market continued to be dominated by legislative prospects with fears of the early release of loan cotton attracting increased near months liquidation, including mill selling. The situation has become increasingly more confused as evidenced by some eighty different bills relating to cotton which have already been introduced in Congress. However with cotton senators apparently unable to agree, there are growing doubts with regard to the enactment of any cotton bill in time to apply to the 1939 crop. At the earliest the enactment of any measure is believed to be months away in view of the controversial nature of most of the current proposals. Moreover the House Agricultural Committee is reportedly seeking no major change before 1940.

In the meanwhile, favourable domestic consumption outlook has failed to stimulate mill buying while exports are disappointing. Outside influences, including foreign political developments, are receiving only secondary attention and opinions over the outlook are very much restrained except for expectations of continuing near months' steadiness barring sudden loan cotton releases.

The New York cotton market opened quiet on Saturday. Spot houses bought and trade price fixing absorbed commission house liquidation. There was moderate mill selling and hedging. Textile business was small with the week's sales 25 per cent. of production.

The market closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted unchanged at 8.44 and declined one point at 8.43 which was the lowest level. Later on there was some buying and prices advanced 3 points at 8.46 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 3 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 9.06c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The N. O. cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.69c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 4.78. Business was small. Bombay liquidation and hedging met trade calling with small local support. The market was awaiting Mussolini's speech and closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.15d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed unchanged while Uppers advanced one point. The Alexandria cotton market was quietly steady and Sakels futures closed 3 points down to 6 points up and Ashmouni contracts gained one point.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. state:

In the beginning of the week the New York market had remained easier. The pessimistic prophecy about Herr Hitler's speech was mainly responsible for this weakness. After Herr Hitler's speech was decided market has continued improving gradually.

Is the speech of Herr Hitler really encouraging to the trade and conductive to peace in Europe! Thinking over this matter, in our view his whole speech comes to this that peace can be established if Germany's colonies are returned to her. But what would happen, if it is not so done? Then it is probable that Hitler's current tendency, i.e. the present policy adopted by him, would tend to bring Europe nearer to war instead of its turning out peaceful for Europe.

What Herr Hitler has said about Italy in his speech indicate Germany's policy towards Italy. It amounts to an assurance to Mussolini that in case Italy is involved in war with any other country, Germany would stand by it. Such assurance on the part of Germany indirectly encourage Mussolini to press his demand for return of Italy's colonies from France. What attitude Mussolini will adopt will be reflected in his next speech.

The British Prime Minister has also made a speech during this week. This speech too was considered on all hands to be helpful to peace, although it was taken for granted before that, that his speech would be in the same strain as he has spoken it.

There is no apparent reason to believe that the present political situation adds to confidence so far as the trade is concerned.

FARM ACT

No scheme has yet been finally decided in U. S. A. about next year's crop, and consequently nothing has been decided for releasing cotton from Loan. In this connection various proposals have been placed before the senate for its consideration. The idea underlying every one of these proposals is to release some Loan Cotton and against that to reduce cotton acreage to that extent or more.

This matter is being discussed for last one month, but nothing has been decided till now. As it is believed that nothing will be decided about it in the near future and as there appears scarcity of free cotton, selling that comes in near month deliveries is very little. Consequently the near month deliveries remain firm with small fluctuations in prices, while prices for distant months cannot advance due to this uncertainty.

As time passes by, the increasing stock of Loan Cotton adds to perplexities of Agricultural Department. No midway is found for releasing Loan Cotton without materially disturbing the present policy nor does it appear possible that such a way would be found out.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (12 noon) ..... 8.46+02
New York March lowest (10-4 a.m.) ..... 8.43—01
Liverpool March highest ..... 4.80+02
Liverpool March lowest 4.78

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Trading largely evening positions. Some mills selling. Considerable transference near longs to distants. Cloth sales well below production. Market awaits Washington action. Some progress reported adoption plan release loan stocks, method financing presents difficult problem. Expect further adjustment price disparities.'

'Trade buying. Expect some selling by leading March longs. Print cloth sales last week 25 per cent production.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market inactive pending action Washington probably many rumours, but doubt definite action for quite sometime if at all. Believe loan continued for new crop.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Some Washington support for policies designed sell American abroad competitively with foreign growths with domestic price higher. Growers demand Loan protection. Domestic cloths slow. Business commodities unchanged.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 6

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 153 but the market opened steady at Rs. 153/4 and fluctuated between Rs. 153 and Rs. 153/6 with a restricted turnover and later steadied at Rs. 153/4. The market is grinding around present level and in the absence of new incentive fresh business is small.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and later was reported unchanged. The local market was quiet and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/14. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—		
Broach A/M	152	6 0
Broach J/A	154	6 0
Fine M G—		
Oomra March	140	4 0
Oomra May	141	0 0
F G M G—		
Bengal March	116	8 0
Bengal May	116	14 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 6

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	125	122	119		116
Punjab	125	122	119		116
Rajputana	127	124	121		118
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	
C P No. 1	164	161	158	155	
C P No. 2	155	152	149	146	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 6

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F G	117/18
C P 1	156/60
C P 2	150/51
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	140/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	141/42
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	125/30
Jalna Sailu	134/36
Burwah Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F G	110/15
Broach	—
Punjab 4 F	173/78
Punjab 289 F	204/05
Sindh N T	193/200

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

4-2-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	251 31,229	23,790
Central India	2,101 156,870	14,768
Barsi and Nagar	259 44,000	63,735
Hyderabad Gaorani	3,951	22,462
Berar	1,837 96,304	129,691
Central Provinces	614 24,891	26,490
Total Oomras	5,062 357,245	280,936
Dholera	972 93,577	20,571
N W Provinces	1,794	2,085
Rajputana	616 34,405	3,287
Sind Punjab	2,368 223,496	310,657
Broach	1,664 22,155	1,769
Coompta and Dharwar	13,999	9,377
Westerns Northerns	313 17,810	2,915
Coccanada	6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,540	908
American	503 2,196	98,064
Egyptian African and Sudan	998 149,704	180,850
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7	1,170
Total	12,496 918,934	912,601
Arrived by road to 2nd Feb 1939	179,114	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 2nd Feb.

In full-pressed bales

4-3-39	This year	Last year
Europe	1,385 113,050	112,873
Japan and China	492,276	215,273
Coast Ports	16,525	32,817
Up-country by Rail	22,845	163,251
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	9,384	18,362
Total	1,385 754,080	542,576

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 4-2-39	3267000	6557000
Receipts yesterday 4-2-39	4000	20000
Exports to date 4-2-39	2360000	4087000
Stock at Ports 3-2-39	2775000	3180000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-2-39	3243000	2596000
Stock at Liverpool 3-2-39	1029000	1146000
Visible Supply 3-2-39	7220000	7630000
Quantity in sight 3-2-39	7652000	11257000
Quantity out of sight 3-2-39	6067000	6508000

U. S. A. Loan Cotton Stock

Exports	2,348,000 bales
World's Spinners' Takings	6,067,000 bales
Forwarded to American Mills	3,964,000 bales
Corresponding period last season.	
Exports	4,081,000 bales
World's Spinners' Takings	6,508,000 bales
Forwarded to American Mills	3,672,000 bales

According to C.C.C., 4,172,000 bales have been pledged under the loan up to 2nd February.

Cotton Teji-Mandi

Bombay, Feb 6

Monthly Broach A/M	3	2	0
Rs. 5 difference	0	8	0
Rs. 10 difference	0	9	0
Yearly Broach A/M	6	0	0
Rs. 10 difference	1	0	0
Broach J/A	10	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 6.

On Saturday London Gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7/8/7. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.95. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.68-1/16. London Silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20-1/16d. India and speculators bought and offerings were small Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London-Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-15-3 and forward Rs. 52-2-6. The local market was fairly steady with a restricted turnover. The uncertainty over Budget proposals is restricting business and quotations were as under:

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	37	1	3
Maha	37	1	6
Fagan	39	2	0
Fagan Teji Mandi	0	3	6

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	52	6	0
Maha	52	4	0
Fagan	52	1	0
Fagan Teji Mandi	0	12	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay Feb 6

Bombay market—		
Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs.	49-2-0

Tone: Steady.

World Wheat Crops

Markets continue dull and featureless. The U. S. A. Department of Agriculture summarises the world's statistical position as follows:—

World Production (excluding Russia and China) 4,455 million bushels.

Season's supply including carry-over of 595 million. 5,090 million bushels.

Estimated carry-over 1st July. 1939 1,230 million bushels.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 4

March	£10	8	9
April	£10	10	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb 6

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	7	6
Highest	27	7	6
Lowest	27	4	6
Closing	27	6	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	27	13	0
Highest	27	13	0
Lowest	27	6	9
Closing	27	6	9
Groundnuts May+			
Opening	29	2	0
Highest	29	2	0
Lowest	28	11	3
Closing	28	11	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	5	6
Highest	21	6	3
Lowest	21	4	6
Closing	21	5	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb 4

March	56 5/8d.
May	56 7/8d.
March	52 3/4d. new.
May	53 7/8d. new.
July	55 1/8d. new.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb 4

May	dol 0.68 1/2
July	dol 0.68 5/8
September	dol 0.69 3/8

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 4

May	1.85
July	1.88
September	1.92
November	1.95

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 6

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	10 0
Shipment March		5	9 0
Shipment April June		5	10 0
Shipment July Sept		5	11 6
Kesar		15	8 0
Saraya		15	7 0
Java Spot		F	6.05

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 4

GIZA—	
Spot	7.39—1
March	6.87—0
May	6.87—0
GIZA No. 2—	
March	6.95—4
May	7.04—3
July	7.09—3
October	7.12—2
November	7.12—2
January	7.08—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.99+5
March	5.84+1
May	5.89+1
July	5.94—0
October	5.84—0
November	5.84—0
January	5.86—0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 4

SAKELS—	
March	12.38—3
May	12.54+6
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.07+1
April	10.20+1
June	10.29+2
October	10.15+4
GIZA—	
March	12.23—1
May	12.47+3
July	12.53—5
November	12.67+2

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 3-2-1939, were as under:—

Number of cheques—[illegible]

Amount of cheques—Rs. 15,27,19,431-4-10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 6

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97/4
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1943/55	115
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	105/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	113
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	180
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 6

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 3/8
Bank's buying T T 284 3/8
Bank's buying D D 283 5/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.68.00 4th Instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 6th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 6th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 15/64 6th instant
Java London 8.65 1/2 6th instant
London Paris 176.95 4th instant
London Belgium 27.74 1/2 4th instant
London Switzerland 20.72 1/4 4th instant
London Berlin 11.65 1/2 4th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 7/8 4th instant
London New York 4.67.93 4th instant
London Amsterdam 8.68 4th instant
London Italy 88.93 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-7 1/2 3rd instant
Gold £7-8-7 4th instant
Silver London ready 20 3rd instant
Silver London ready 20 1/16 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE OUTLOOK

Technical Position Strong

London, Feb 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Market influenced constructively by moderation Hitler's speech and decision gold revaluation. Technical position strong and should lead some recovery if political conditions continue brighter. Pre-budget considerations restraining factor in industrials but gold shares attractive at present levels especially Simmers Sallies.

Consett Iron	8
John Brown	29
Broken Hill North	35/6
Broken Hill South	20/6
Associated Manganese of S. A.	4/9
Kamra Tin	1/1 1/2
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/3
Tunnel Cement	35
O. K. Bazar	23
Bristol Aircraft	23
Westland Aircraft	10/7 1/2
Halesowen Steel	9

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January, 1939 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	96,500
Steel Ingots	88,300
Finished Steel—	
Semis for sale	12,600
Finished	48,100
	60,700

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 6

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 97 April 98 June 98
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 107 April 107/8 June 108
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 143 April 143 June 143
Yarn No. 40s February 222 April 223 June 224

Small Rally In Share Bazar

SCATTERED BUSINESS WITH NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

Steels Steady But Cements Quiet

BOMBAY: FEB. 6.

The local Share Bazar was quiet to-day and now with Budget considerations being drawing near, there was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The Wall-Street Market was also narrow on Saturday awaiting Mussolini's speech and U. S. Steel shares closed dol. 1/4 up and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved dol. 3/8. The market seems to await clarification of European political situation, but the technical position is sound and strong. Upward move is anticipated in Spring and Summer months.

At the moment there appears nothing constructive in the local market and the Budget proposals of Bombay and Central Governments are anxiously awaited. The local political situation particularly in some States is not reassuring, while the reduction in Steel prices is feared to have considerable effect on the future earnings. It is said that business in Iron and Steel Markets is dull and the reduction in prices would stimulate business. This expectation is not likely to be realised as similar move in Great Britain failed and with low commodity prices such reductions will not be followed by any big demand.

The near future of the market will depend upon Budget proposals and developments in European political situation, but the general feeling does not seem in favour of any marked improvement in share values. Those who have lost in the last decline will have no nerves to take advantage of lower level. In the meantime the market is likely to be irregular and intending buyers will do well to await lower levels.

There was increased selling to-day in the Associated Cement shares, which ruled exceptionally firm during the last general decline. There was some realising, but after the decline there appeared scattered covering.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,185 and declined to Rs. 1,162, but rallied later to Rs. 1,185 and Ordy. shares also improved from Rs. 261 to Rs. 263. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 863-12 and Associated Cements at Rs. 115-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

100	Ahmd. Advance	416 4
200	BOMBAY DYEING	863 12
100	CENTURY	234 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	225 0
100	COLABA	135 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4 9
100	Finlay	110 8
100	GOKAK	136 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	106 8
100	KOHINOOR	258 0
150	Laxmi	487 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	129 0
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	212 8 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	71 8
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	74 0
100	SWADESHI	214 0
100	Swan	102 8
500	Vishnu	1,187 8
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115 0
25-50	Central	33 0
500	Imperial	1,523 12
125-500	Imp. Conty.	365 0
50-100	India	145 8
100	Reserve Bank	111 8
5	Unions	5-14

CEMENTS

100	Associated	115 12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 13
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	35 4
200	Oriental	4,200 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	135 10
1,000	ANDHRA	1,365 0
10	Ajmer	11 14
50	Bombay Tram	122 4
100	Bombay Suburban	145 4
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	185 0
700	TATA HYDRO	147 0
1000	TATA POWERS	1255 0

RAILWAYS

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	957 8
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	97 0
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	740 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 10
10	Shivrajpur	41 12
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1185 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	263 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	315 0
10	Air Services	9 4
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	173 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	240 0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	214 0
125	B. BURMA	445 0
50	Bombay Contv.	155 10
8sh.	B. Petrol	3-9-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 0
100	In. BLEACHING	121 8
50	Ind Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	190 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	68 4
20	Premier Con.	62 12
15	Scindia	17 10
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39 8

PREFERENCE

5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb 6

Bombay Dyeing (860) 865 860 862 863/12
Century (233) 235 234
Central India (224) 225 224 225
Kohinoor (255) 259 257/8 258
New Great (213) 213
Simplex (73) 72 73 74
Swadeshi (213) 215 214
Associated Cement (118) 117 116/8 114/12 115/8 115/12
Andhra (1375) 1372 1365
Tram Ord (122/8) 122/4
Tata Hydro (147) 147
Tata Power (1255) 1262 1265 1260 1253 1255
T Steel Defd (1170) 1185 1172 1177 1162 1175 1190 1185
T Steel Ord (257) 262 259 261 258 262 263
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155) 155/8 155 155/4
Bellapur (172) 173/8 173
B Steam (214) 215
B Burma (446) 449 447 445 446 445

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 6 p.c. A	39
Amr Foreign Power Pfd 7 p.c.	18
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 per cent pfd	62
Amr Tel and Tel	156 1/4
Western Union Telg	21 3/4
New York Central	18 3/8
Union Pacific	95
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Amrex Corporation	24 1/8
Amr Tobacco 'B'	88
Union Carbide	84 1/4
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12 1/2
Chase National Bank	31 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/2
Alaska Juneau	10
United States Steel	59 1/8
Crucible Steel	40
National Steel	75
Republic Steel	21
Steel Company of Canada	74
Anaconda Copper	29
Int Nickel of Canada	51 3/4
Westinghouse Electric	111
Chrysler Motor	75
General Motor	40 5/8
General Electric	40 1/8
Boeing Airplane	26
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Socony	12 1/2
Allis Chalmers	41

Turnover 490,000 shares. Profit-taking on strong spots.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb 6

Wheat	117,604	cwts.
Linseed	2,401	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	57	cwts.
Gingellyseed	836	cwts.
Poppyseed	66	cwts.
Groundnuts	19,009	cwts.
Castorseed	1,587	cwts.
Rice	52,118	cwts.
Myrabollams	379	cwts.
Cottonseed	7,693	cwts.
Gram	898	cwts.
Joowar	606	cwts.
Maize	50	cwts.
Barley	86	cwts.
Bajree	846	cwts.
Indian sugar	5,835	cwts.

6 p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558	12
6½ p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	147	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7 1/2 p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	4
7 p.c Vishnu	719	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6 p.c Andhra Valley	105	8
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
7- p.c. Sholapur	89	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 6

3 1/2 per cent paper	97/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

4 per cent 1960/70	110/10
5 per cent 1945/55	114/14

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	30
Bank of India	145/8
Central Bank	32/14
Imperial Bank F P	1523/12
Imperial Bank P P	365
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	396/4
Ambica	255/10
Arun	225
Arvind	1190
Asok	205
Bharatkhand	2300
Bombay Dyeing	863/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	197/4
Calico	625/14
Central India	225
Century	233/12
Colaba	135
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	460
Gokak	135/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	222/8
Khatau Makanji	106/4
Kohinoor	257/8
Laxmi Cotton	507/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	100/10
Morarji	123/12
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	213/2
Raipur	687/8
Rajnagar	205
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	71/8
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	73/12
Swadeshi	213/12
Vishnu	187/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord	1365
Tata Hydro Ord	146/14
Tata Power Ord	1255

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	138/2
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	122/3
Surat Electrics	173/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	315
Associated Cements	1,5/8
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	155/10
Bombay Burma Old	445
Bombay Steam	213/12
Bombay Telephone	79
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	9/6
Indian Bleaching	121/4
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29/10
Mysore Sugar	28/6
Port Canning	68/4
Premier Construction	62/8
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	17/10
Shivrajpur	41/8
Tata Oil	39/8
Tata Steel Ordy	262
Tata Steel Defd	1182/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	17
Howrah	56/12
Hukumchand	6/10
Kamarhatty	520
Kanknarrah	392
Lawrence	375
Reliance	64

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:

Tata Ordinaries	445
Tata Deferreds	17
Indian Irons	600
Bombay Dyeings	46
Simplexes	10
Associated Cements	50

COTTON STRADDLES

Broach A/M Rs. 152, Liverpool May 4.75. Difference 124 points or Rs. 54-4-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1939

Chatfield Report To Be Kept Secret

Indian Legislature Will Have No Say

ARMY SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI Feb. 6.

"The report of the Chatfield committee will not be published and its recommendations will not be referred to the Assembly for consideration." stated Mr. Ogilvie in reply to Mr. Asaf Ali.

The Defence Secretary informed Mr. Manu Subedar that the cost of the Chatfield Committee to Indian revenues was estimated at about Rs. 72,000.

KING'S VISIT TO INDIA

Do government intend to request His Majesty the King Emperor to visit India next cold weather? asked Sardar Mangal Singh.

Mr. Maxwell, Home Member: No such proposal is at present under consideration.

INDIA TO BURMA BY RAIL

No Survey Made And No Estimates Prepared

Before, during and since the Great War, the possibility of connecting India with Burma by Railway had been investigated, but was, not proceeded with on financial grounds, stated Mr. Ogilvie in reply to Mr. B. N. Chaudhury, in the Central Assembly to-day during question time.

The Chittagong - Dohazari branch railway which was opened for traffic in 1931 was constructed for the purpose of serving a highly populated area.

As regards the cost of a Railway connection between India and Burma, as no survey had been made and no detailed estimates prepared, no definite information could be given.

In view of the difficult nature of the country concerned, it was probable that the cost of constructing such a road would be no less than one crore of rupees.

JEWISH REFUGEES IN BOMBAY

"So far as I am aware," said Sir R. M. Maxwell in reply to Mr. Thirumala Rao, "there is no proposal under consideration to facilitate the immigration of jews into India on a large scale. Recently arrangements have been made with the Secretary of State to admit in small numbers suitable Jewish refugees on whose behalf the Council of German Jewry in England, or the branch which it proposed to establish at Bombay, is prepared to give a guarantee that for a period of five years, they will not become a charge on public funds and will be sent back to England free of cost to the State, if at any time within that period it is impossible to place them in employment. Persons in employment at the end of that period will be regarded as standing on their own feet."

INDIAN EXILES ABROAD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Replying to questions in the Central Assembly to-day the Home Member stated that the question of facilities to enable Raja Mohendra Pratap to return to India was under consideration on merits. There were no persons banished or exiled from India, but some had left on their own free will.

Replying to Sardar Sant Singh the Defence Secretary stated that a number of Afghan pilots had been and were, being trained.

The Home Member informed that on January 1, last year, 416 Europeans and 177 Indians were in the Indian Police Service.—United Press.

STRENGTH OF FORCES IN RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

A number of supplementaries arose out of the question relating to the relative strength of the forces in neighbouring countries

(Continued on page 9, col. 6).

Under the auspices of the United Christian Party a public meeting was held at the Indo-Lusitano Hall, Bombay, on Sunday, when the Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Minister of Education, Madras, delivered an address on "Christians and Congress." Photo shows Mr. Varkey (2nd from right) with the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, who presided on the occasion, at his right.

NO SPLIT IN CONGRESS

Srinivas Iyengar On Bose's Election

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

"Our immediate task is to resist Federation and speed up the fight for Swaraj", says Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar in the course of a message to the Tinnevelly Political Conference which was to be opened by him to-day. Mr. Iyengar left for Calcutta last night in response to Mr. Subhas Bose's invitation and so could not attend the Conference.

Mr. Iyengar adds:—

"Mr. Subhas Bose who has been re-elected President, has made a statement which puts an end to all speculations as to any split in the Congress. I am sure Congressmen of this province must loyally accept him as Congress President and abide by the decisions that the Congress may come to in Tripuri. I trust any feelings which any keenly contested election naturally generates are in this case only momentary and will be forgotten in strenuous pursuit of common ideals and work. Those who think that the solidarity of the Congress will be disrupted will find themselves once more grivously mistaken."—United Press.

CALCUTTA PARLEYS

Subhas To Discuss Political Programme With Supporters

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

While Wardha will be the focal point of Congress politics about the middle of this month, when those who supported the candidature of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya for the Congress presidentship will meet to consider their future course of action, Calcutta this week will be the centre of great political activity on the part of the Leftist and other supporters of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who has convened an informal conference here for to-morrow and the day after. The object of this conference will be to discuss the political programme of Mr. Bose and his supporters during the current year.

Those who have already arrived in connection with to-morrow's Leftist Conference include Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras, and Mr. M.S. Aney of the C. P., Prof. C. S. Ranga, Mr. Bhowalsingh and Viala Shankerlal from Delhi, Mr. Ajoy Ghosh from Bombay, Mr. Rajkumar Singh from Cawnpore and Mr. Alimuddin from Lahore.

Mr. Subhas Bose returned to Calcutta this morning from Jalpaiguri, and although the Conference is scheduled to open tomorrow afternoon, informal discussions between Mr. Bose and those of his supporters who have arrived have already begun. These discussions are understood to relate to the statements recently made by Mahatma Gandhi and certain members of the Congress Working Committee, which are widely interpreted here as indicating the possibility of the latter eventually severing their official connection with the Congress High Command.—A.P.

Sind Communists Support Subhas

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

The Communist delegates from Sind to the Tripuri Congress session, numbering about six have sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose:—

"We support your programme for a national offensive against Imperialism"—United Press

Abolition Of Permanent Settlement Demanded

JALPAIGURI LEAD FOR PEASANT STRUGGLE

Six-Months' Ultimatum To Britain To Concede National Demand

JALPAIGURI, Feb. 5.

A resolution urging that the All-India Congress Committee be authorised to take steps to enforce the national demand, failing a clear and definite reply from the British Government within a period of six months was adopted at the Bengal Provincial Conference which concluded its sessions here to-day, with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in the chair.

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION

The resolution declared that the principle of self-determination for all peoples was now the universally accepted principle in the modern world and it was on that plea that the map of Europe was remade and the new frontiers demarcated in 1919 at the end of the Great War. The resolution asserted that on the plea of the self same principle the sovereign State of Czechoslovakia was forcibly deprived of a big slice of her territory in September 1938, while application of this same principle to India had been too long delayed.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

The Conference also adopted a resolution, moved by Mr. Pratul Ganguly, condemning the Government of Bengal in not agreeing to the terms of Gandhiji and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and urging countrywide agitation for the same. The resolution also urged members of the Legislature to agitate for the release inside the Legislatures.

ABOLISH PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

The conference also adopted a resolution on the Land Revenue commission recently appointed by the Government declaring that "with a view to presenting in proper form the demands and grievances of the impoverished peasants of Bengal before the Bengal Land Revenue Commission, the Conference calls upon all progressive organisations in the province to co-operate with the District, Sub-Divisional and Primary Congress Committees in launching a countrywide campaign.

"In order to relieve the peasants and remove their grievances, the Conference also urges the abolition of the Permanent Settlement and all the zamindari systems in the province, after having made reasonable compensations to the parties concrened."—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE'S CALL TO COUNTRY

JALPAIGURI, Feb. 5.

'We want Swaraj for every community and creed," said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, addressing the Bengal Provincial Political Conference to-night.

He emphasised the need of unity in the fight for freedom. He surveyed the political situation in India with reference to the international affairs.

"Congress", he said "is gaining strength from day to day when I look at the response it is getting from communities like Anglo-Indians, Nepalese and Sikhs. To-day imperialism understands that it is on its last legs. If not to-day, in the near future it will collapse".

Referring to international affairs, Mr. Bose said that British prestige and glory which they heard of so much in the past were to be found no more. "It goes abegging to Berlin and Rome, to Hitler and Mussolini for solving her problem. We must seize opportunities and rise to a united body to claim independence."

India Wants Swaraj

Continuing the Congress President said that India was not prepared to-day to accept foreign domination because she had come to realise her strength, both individually and collectively. British Government could not say that India was being ruled to-day according to their dictates whereas Congress could say that Congress had achieved that amount of strength which was equal to any ruling power. Every European felt to-day that Congress in the near future would rule over India. "If we demand our rights can they in any way stop us?" he asked.

Referring to the political awakening that had come to the people in Indian states, Mr Bose said that the flame of unrest noticeable in the states to-day would spread to the remotest parts of India and would spread also the world over. He could realise the growing influence and strength of Congress even in the states.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

HEY! HEY! WHERE ARE YOU? WHAT THE --- ?
YIP! YIP!
JUMPING BLUE BLAZES! A DOG!.. FELLER, WE HAVE TO GET OUT OF HERE IN A HURRY!
WADE, YOU BLINKIN' FOOL! COME OUT!
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
THANKS, DONAVAN, THAT COOLS US BOTH OFF!
A BURNING HOUSE, A SMALL DOG ---- CAN THEY HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE HAND OF POWER?.....
11-5

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